REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,241.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1872. SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE { FOR A YEAR ....Rs. 42 / FOR SIX MONTHS.. ...Rs. 24 } *Including Postage.*

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year „	„ 24
Three Months „	„ 14
One Month „	„ 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	„ 2 8
Third do	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—RUPEE 1.

[illegible] MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the [illegible] Gazette."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every [illegible]

The Steam-ship SATTARA, 1,237 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander [illegible], will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 4th May, at 4 P.M.

May 1872.		May 1872.	
Leave BOMBAY	4	Leave Tuticorin	12
„ [illegible]gherry	5	„ Colombo	13
„ [illegible]	5	„ Galle	14
„ Carwar	6	„ Negapatam	17
„ Mangalore	7	„ Madras	19
„ Cannanore	8	„ Coconada	21
„ Tellicherry	8	„ Vizagapatam	22
„ Calicut	9	„ Bimlipatam	22
„ Beypore	9	„ Gopaulpore	23
„ Cochin	10	„ False Point	24
„ Allepey	11	Arrive CALCUTTA	26

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 Tons, [illegible] H.P., Commander T. SANDERS, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 26th April 1872, at noon.

April 1872.		May 1872.	
Leave BOMBAY	26	Leave BUSSORAH	15
Arrive Kurrachee	29	Arrive Fao	15
May 1872		„ Bushire	17
„ Guadur	1	„ Linga	20
„ Muscat	3	„ Bunder Abbas	21
„ Bunder Abbas	5	„ Muscat	23
„ Linga	7	„ Guadur	25
„ Bushire	9	Leave Kurrachee	27
„ Fao	11	Arrive BOMBAY	31
Arrive BUSSORAH	12		

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, [illegible] Steamer [illegible] every FRIDAY from January 26th, at noon.

The Steamship KURRACHEE, [illegible] Tons, 150 H.P., Commander [illegible], will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 3rd May, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

"WILSON LINE."

LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

OTHELLO, 20th MAY.

THIS Magnificent New [illegible]

OTHELLO [illegible] a spacious [illegible] an overhang [illegible] Everything [illegible] comfort and [illegible] separate [illegible] bins, Bath [illegible]

First Class [illegible]
Second [illegible]

Early application [illegible]

N.B.—The [illegible] also have [illegible]

[illegible] 20th May.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines.)	3rd Class. (Without Food.)
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay:—

PERSIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st MAY 1872.
INDIA, on SATURDAY, 1st JUNE 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*.

The next Steamers from Bombay will be the ARETUSA, 1,280 Tons, about 10TH MAY, and the SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, about 10TH JUNE. These Steamers have only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY PER ARETUSA, SPHINX AND APIS.

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19- 0
To Port Said	£30	£14- 6
To Suez	£28	£13- 7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine, transit through Egypt, fees and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also Passage Tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the Railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

FIRST CLASS £13 | SECOND CLASS £9

Children under 10 years at HALF FARE; under 2 years, FREE.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—FIRST CLASS, £10-16 per head; SECOND CLASS, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed FREE: 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 150 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway Tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. & O. Co.:—FIRST CLASS, £3; SECOND CLASS, £2. CHILDREN over 3 and under 10 years at HALF FARE. FREE Baggage—1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 13th April 1872.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 29th April, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. MALTA, (1,942 tons and 500 H.P.) Captain G. S. BROOKS, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 6th May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ELLORA, (1,727 tons and 300 H.P.), Captain W. B. HALL, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 4th May.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.
S.S. NEERA.

THE Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, 300 Horse Power, C. C. COBURN, Commander, will sail for LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 29th May.

Passengers for the Continent will proceed from Egypt by the Steamers of the Adriatico Orientale Company to Brindisi and Venice.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

		Rs.
To Liverpool, via Suez Canal	1st Class	500
Do. do.	2nd „	350
To Suez	1st „	350
Do.	2nd „	225
To Venice, including Railway Fare through Egypt	1st „	505
Do. do. do.	2nd „	335
To Paris	1st „	551
Do.	2nd „	360

Exclusive of Wines.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Rampart Row, 15th April 1872.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

FIRST CLASS FARE ....Rs. 450
SECOND CLASS FARE......... „ 300

THE steamer PETERSBURG, 1,609 Tons, A. BLAIR, Commander, will sail HENCE for LIVERPOOL about May 3rd, 1872, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers.

For Passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

Plans of the Cabins can be seen in our Office.

JOHNSON & Co., Ship Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

The Steamer LEITH, 1,780 Tons, will follow about the 20th May.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. BELLONA, 1,913 Tons, 300 H.P.
(To leave on 10th May).

THIS well-known and favourite Steamer (which passed the Canal inward on 7th inst.) will be DESPATCHED to LIVERPOOL on the above date. She has excellent and well ventilated accommodation for a large number of First-class Passengers, and carries a Doctor and Stewardess. Passage money Rs. 450, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which, however, are obtainable on board. Further particulars can be obtained from Messrs. JOHNSON & Co., Ship Brokers, or from

WALLACE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th April 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH RUSSIA, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE RUSSIAN STEAM NAVIGATION, TRADING, and ODESSA RAILWAY COMPANY have established a REGULAR SERVICE between ODESSA and BOMBAY.

[illegible] the Steam-ship NACHIMOFF, [illegible] Horse Power, [illegible] Tons, Captain [illegible] will have quick despatch.

[illegible] Odessa, Constantinople, Aden, all Continental Ports in general, London and Liverpool.

[illegible] from the 27th February [illegible] Odessa, Moscow, and St. Petersburg at reduced rates.

For Freight and Passage apply to

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co.,
Agents, Russian Steam Nav., Trading, and Odessa Ry. Co.

Bombay, [illegible] April 1872.

[illegible] LIVERPOOL [illegible]

FARES.

[illegible] £45

[illegible]

MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEW'S Steamers will sail from Bombay as under:—

April [illegible], "CELLA," 2,000 Tons, 300 H.P., JEFFREY, Commander.

April 30th, "EUROPEAN," 2,000 Tons, 300 H.P., [illegible], Commander.

May 10th, "BELLONA," 1,900 Tons, 300 H.P., POWER.

These magnificent Full-powered Steamers are splendidly fitted up with spacious Saloon, roomy Cabins, and every comfort. Each Steamer will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For Passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

JOHNSON & Co., Ship-Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

NOTE.—*For the convenience of intending Passengers residing Up-country, heavy baggage may be sent to us, and will be shipped FREE.*

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a full-toned Mahogany grand Square Piano, a handsome English-built Brougham, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of W. R. Brooks, Esq., the same comprises, a handsome set of rich cut vine leaf pattern glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast, and dessert services, best platedware, such as vegetable and muffin dishes, cruet, pickle and egg frames, epergne, tea set, toast rack, biscuit box, a mahogany case containing a set of best electro-plated spoons and forks for 12 persons, cutlery, &c., handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as round dining table for 8 persons, sideboard, whatnots, screens, circular, pier, card and sofa tables, easy and drawing-room chairs, conversation sofas, teapoys, a first-class piano by Soundy and Co., a Lady's Davenport, first-rate cromolithographs in gilt frames, plated, 3 light hanging argand lamp, rich Persian carpet, handsome English brass bedsteads, camp cots, reclining sofas, dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, clothes and gown presses, wardrobe, writing tables, towel horses, dispense articles, choice plants, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A handsome English-built circular glass fronted miniature Brougham.

A set of English brass mounted single Harness, (nearly new).

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated Rich Crockery and Glassware, &c.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 25th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in a Tent, opposite their Rooms, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., the property of a Gentleman, left for up-country the same comprises, star cut and hollow stem glasses, handsome green and gold dinner service, ditto pink and gold dessert set, plated cruet stand, ice pitcher, tea set, toastrack, a mahogany case containing a set of king's pattern spoons and forks, for 12, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as, a set of camp table in 5 pieces, sideboard, screens, circular, pier, and sofa tables, easy, and drawing-room chairs, conversation sofas, whatnots, hatstands, camp cots, bed-room sofa, dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, clothes and gown presses, chests of drawers, dispense articles, &c., &c.

No Catalogue and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BRILLIANT DIAMONDS

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a parcel containing fine Brilliant Diamonds, as follows:

12	Brilliants,	weighing	20 5-16	Carats.
5	ditto	ditto	10½	ditto
2	ditto	ditto	4 11-16	ditto
1	ditto	ditto	3 3-32	ditto
1	ditto	ditto	4 1-16	ditto
6	ditto	ditto	14½	ditto

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, a first-class Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of C Benn, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Grain and Cotton Sweepings, at G. I. P. Railway Station, Boree Bunder.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the following—

150 Bags Grain Sweepings.
74 Docras Cotton do.

Bombay, 24th April 1872. BENNETT & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 25th inst, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, White, and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c.

13 Bales Grey Shirtings, 8¼ lbs.
5 ditto Grey T. Cloth, 6 lbs.
4 Cases T. Red Prints.
5 ditto White Lappets.
2 ditto Coloured Sarries.
3 ditto very rich gilt and painted Bohemian Glassware &c., &c.

On account of the underwriters—
1 Case Harness.
6 ditto Iron Bedsteads.
3 ditto Brass do.

On account of the concerned—
11 Cases Glass Beads.

At 2 P.M., in the Apollo Bonded Warehouse—
4 Casks of Pork.

MENESSE Co.

Bombay, 24th April 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRICAL ENTERTAINMENT
AT THE
SCOTTISH HIGH SCHOOL, BYCULLA.

THURSDAY EVENING, AT 8 P.M.

The Entertainment will commence with

JEEHIZIDAH DODGE,
OR
THE TRUE STYLE OF MAKING MONEY.

To be followed by

"BORROWED PLUMES,"

There will be Songs between the Parts, and the Performance will conclude with

NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 24TH APRIL.

GOOLNAR THE CHASTE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

Doors open at 8 P.M.; Performance commencing at 8-30 P.M.

VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, THE 24TH INST.,

"JEHANGEER,"

To be followed by a FARCE.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK is prepared to PAY the QUARTERLY COUPON DUE in PARIS on the 16th proximo on the NEW FRENCH LOAN at the Exchange of francs 2·46 per Rupee.

HENRY DUVAL, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 23rd April 1872.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship DOXFORD, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to send in DELIVERY ORDERS for signature, accompanied with BILLS of LADING, and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents ship Doxford.

FOR SALE, at COORLA, (Municipal Sweepings Ground,) a quantity of BONES.—Apply to the Undersigned.

G. HEWLETT,
Health Officer.

23rd April 1872.

NOTICE.—A PUBLIC MEETING of the PARISHIONERS of CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA, will be HELD (D.V.) in the Vestry THIS AFTERNOON at 5-30, for the purpose of appointing a Committee for the current year to assist the Chaplain in the disposal of the Offertory Fund. All persons interested in the above object are invited to attend.

F. L. SHARPIN,
Acting Chaplain.

CONTRACT.—HATHMATTI CANAL.—The Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Guzerat, is prepared to receive TENDERS for the construction of certain MASONRY WORKS required for the HATHMATTI CANAL, in the Prantej Talooka of the Ahmedabad Collectorate.

The Contract comprises [illegible] separate Bridges, &c.

The Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Office of the Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Ahmedabad, on the 29th and 30th Instant, or at any time at the Assistant Engineer's Office, Ahmednuggur [illegible]

Copy of Specifications and Abstracts of Quantities may be obtained on payment of Ten Rupees.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Hathmatti Canal Bridges, &c., to be lodged with the Executive Engineer for Irrigation at Ahmedabad on or before the 15th May 1872.

[illegible] 19th April 1872.

WANTED, by a LADY, an engagement as GOVERNESS in a FAMILY, whether remaining in India or travelling, or as Companion to a Lady. For particulars and references apply by letter to "B.C.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

20th April 1872.

WINES for SALE, at the Godowns of EWART, LATHAM & Co., No. 3, Church Lane.—

		Rs.	
SHERRIES—J. Cockburn & Campbell's	Qts.	at Rs. 25	per dozen.
R. R. Mege & Co.'s Vino de Pasto, White Seal	„	„ 30	„
J. Sandback & Son's	„	„ 24	„
Wauchope, Moodie, & Hope's	„	„ 24	„
M. P. Guimareus & Son's	„	„ 20	„
Do. old pale dry	„	„ 28	„
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart pere et fils	Pts.	„ 21	„
Do.	Qts.	„ 42	„
Do.	Magnums	„ 62	„
Arthur H. Browning's	Qts.	„ 30	„
Sandback and Son's	„	„ 20	„
Do. Do.	Pts.	„ 11	„
BRANDIES—Raynal & Co.'s Superior	Qts.	„ 24	„
Boutellean & Co. 3 Daggers		„ 16	„
CLARET—R. R. Mege & Co. St. Julien	Qts.	„ 13	„

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

SWISS CONDENSED MILK;
pure, wholesome, and agreeable,
IMPORTED OVERLAND BY
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

BASS' PALE ALE,

Just received by Suez Canal.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Pints, Cask of 8 dozen	per dozen	3 12	4 0
Quarts, „ 4 „	„	5 12	6 4
Imperial Pints, 6 „	„	4 12	5 4
Imperial Quarts, 3 „	„	8 0	8 12

In quantities of less than one Cask, 4 annas per dozen extra.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

MR. J. NEUBERG,
GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

PIANOS.

SQUARE PIANOS, BY SCHIEDMAYER OF STUTTGART.

Seven Octaves, solid Mahogany or solid Walnut Wood, expressly for the Climate of India.

HARMONIUMS,

BY TRAYSER, OF STUTTGART.

SOLID OAKWOOD CASE; made to stand the Climate of India, as proved by importations of Harmoniums, by above Makers, during the last 15 years.

These Harmoniums have an arrangement for excluding rats and vermin from the interior.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

TABLE COVERS,

Of the Latest Patterns.

TABLE LINEN.

COUNTRY made TABLE CLOTHS of all sizes, with NAPKINS to match.

STRONG COUNTRY made TOWELS, 32 by 45 inches
Do do do 14 by 14

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S OILMAN STORES.

TEA.

SOUCHONG, Extra Fine, in Boxes of 7 lbs. each, at Rs. 10-8 per box.

SOUCHONG, Fine, in Boxes of 7 lbs. each, Rs. 8-8 per box.

FINEST FLOWERY PEKOE, in 1 lb. Cannisters, Rs. 2-8 per lb.

FLOWERY PEKOE, Superior Quality, in Boxes of 7 lbs. each, Rs. 12 per box.

SPECIAL CATALOGUES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO

J. NEUBERG.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE new s.s. PALERMO, 1,230 Tons Register, will have despatch on the 27th April, and has accommodation for a few First-class Passengers to Liverpool. She carries a Surgeon.

First Class..........................Rs. 500.

Apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

S.S. BELLONA, FROM LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—We beg to notify the arrival of the above Steamer. The entire Cargo will be landed immediately, and Consignees are requested to SEND their DELIVERY ORDERS, accompanied by Bills of Lading, for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY without delay of their respective GOODS from the Custom House Bunder.

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for Captain Power, s.s. Bellona.

Bombay, 23rd April 1872.

CHURCH SERVICES AND PRAYER BOOKS, WITH NEW LECTIONARY.

	Rs.	a.
PRAYER BOOKS, *limp morocco, circuit edges, ruby type*, size 4 by 2¾	2	8
Ditto ditto Nonpareil type, 5 by 3½	4	8
Ditto ditto *larger type*, with cross	4	8
Ditto *with red rubrics, morocco antique*, 5½ by 3¾	9	0
Ditto Longprimer (larger than above), red rubrics, morocco antique, gilt clasp, 6 by 4	12	0
Ditto with Hymns Ancient and Modern. *Diamond type*, 2 vols. morocco in morocco lock reticule, 4 by 2¾	10	0
COMMON PRAYER, PROPER LESSONS, HYMNS Ancient and Modern, 3 vols., *limp russia* with cross, in morocco case, 5½ by 4	25	0
Ditto ditto *morocco*, 6½ by 4½	26	4
COMMON PRAYER and PROPER LESSONS, 2 vols. *large type*, morocco limp, 2 vols., in slip case, 7 by 4½	16	0
BAGSTER'S CHURCH SERVICE, limp russia, circuit edges, 5 by 3	10	0
CHURCH SERVICE, Oxford, 5 by 3, *morocco antique*, gilt clasp and monogram	12	0
Ditto ditto with corners	16	0
BAGSTER'S CHURCH SERVICE, *Bourgeois type, limp morocco panelled*, 6½ by 4½	10	0
——— *with illuminated and red rubrics, best morocco plain*, 7 by 5	12	0
——— *best morocco antique*, 1 *plain table gilt clasp*	16	0
——— ditto *massive gilt clasps, corners and cross*	25	0
BAGSTER'S CHURCH SERVICE, Nonpareil type, 5½ by 4, *plain limp morocco, red edges*	9	0
CHURCH SERVICE, *Large Type, (Small Pica)* 6¾ by 4½, *plain morocco panelled*	10	0
Ditto Ditto 1 treble gilt clasp	12	8

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

NOTICE.—TO LET, an UPPER-STORIED AIRY HOUSE, No. 75, Malabar Hill.—Apply to MR. ANUNDRAO BHASKERJEE, Small Causes Court, Bombay, Esplanade.

Bombay, 25th March 1872.

NOTICES.

SOUNDY & CO.'S MUSIC SALOONS.

THE BOMBAY DEPOT
FOR
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
AND
MUSIC.

PIANOFORTES.	HARMONIUMS.
ORCHESTRINAS.	SERAFINAS.
FLUTINAS.	GUITARS.
VIOLINS.	BANJOS.
CONCERTINAS.	TAMBOURINES.
FLUTES.	PICCOLOS.
MUSICAL BOXES.	CORNETS-A-PISTON.
CAVALRY TRUMPETS.	INFANTRY BUGLES.

VIOLIN AND GUITAR STRINGS.
CLARIONET AND BASSOON REEDS.
MUSIC PAPER.

MONTHLY SUPPLIES OF NEW MUSIC.

PIANOFORTES [illegible] HIRE.

PIANOFORTES BOUGHT, TAKEN IN EXCHANGE, OR SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Tuning and Repairs by skilled European Assistants
Pianofortes Tuned by the Half year or Year.

N.B.—Sole Agents for the noted "SYMPATHETIC" Pianoforte and the "INDIAN SOLID MAHOGANY PIANOFORTE," GUARANTEED, under special arrangements.

Illustrated and detailed Catalogues on application.

SOUNDY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

MESSRS. BADHAM AND CO.

HAVE just received a FRESH CONSIGNMENT of GOODS for the PRESENT SEASON.

MESSRS. BADHAM AND CO.,
BY APPOINTMENT
TO THE LATE LORD MAYO, THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

GLOVES.

A small parcel of Gent's Coloured Kid Gloves, just to hand

		Rs.	a.
HOSIERY	Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose	12	8
	Fine Fancy Striped, from	14	8
	Fine Merino Half Hose, from	16	0
	Knickerbocker, Ribbed, per pair	4	8
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Under-vests, ½ dozen for	20	0
	Fine Super India Gauze „ „	26	0
	Fine „ „ Drawers, each	6	0
SHIRTS	Badham's Oxford Cloth, each	6	8
	Badham's Silk and Wool, each	9	8
	Badham's Pure All-Wool, each	8	8
	Badham's French Cambric, per doz	60	0
	Badham's White Shirts, per doz	60	0
	Badham's Spun Silk, each	12	0
COLLARS	Shakespeare, Dux, Suez, per doz	6	8
	Pall Mall, Grosvenor, West End, per doz	6	8
SLEEPING SUITS	Badham's Oxford Cloth	11	0
	Badham's Pure All-Wool	18	0
	Badham's Silk and Wool	19	0
	Badham's Spun Silk	22	0
OVERLAND SUITS	Badham's Blue Serge Suits	30	0
	Badham's Flannel Serge Suits	22	0
	Badham's Scotch Tweed Suits	35	0
HATS	Lincoln and Bennett's Black Silk Hats	15	0
	Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell Hat	12	8
	Ellwood's Drab Shell Hat	5	8
	Black Felt Worthing, Isis, and Derby	6	8
	Black Felt Cantab and Stanhope	6	8
	Drab Felt Cantab, Isis, and Chester	6	8
HELMETS	Hawke's Regulation White Helmets, with brass Chin Straps	25	0
	White Helmets, for Civilians	18	0
	White and Drab [illegible]ting Hats	15	0
BRACES	Best Indiarubber, Clarence and Cantab	2	8
SCARFS	Duke of Edinburgh	2	12
	The Campbell Bo[illegible]	1	8
	The Windsor's	2	8
	The Romal "Sa[illegible]"	3	0
TIES	Black Eglinton and Tom-Thumb	1	8
	Coloured „ „ „	1	8
	White Dress Ties, from	0	8
HANDKERCHIEFS	Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, per doz	5	0
	„ „ „ Coloured Borders	5	0
	Fine Irish Cambric, from	10	8
HOUSEHOLD LINEN	Damask Linen Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Sheeting (Double and Single).		
JEWELLERY	Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Pins, &c.		
TRUNKS, &c.	Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus, Courier Bags, Hand Bags, Rugs, and Straps, &c.		
TAILORING DEPARTMENT	A large Stock of Coat and Trouserings in every variety of material. Patterns and Instructions for self-measurement sent on application.		

BADHAM AND CO.,
22, Rampart Row, Bombay.

NOTICES.

TOWN HALL.
ART EXHIBITION.

MR. WM. MUIR WHITE'S
GREAT HISTORICAL
PAINTING
OF THE
INSTALLATION OF H. R. H.
THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH
AS A
G. C. S. I.

OPEN DAILY, FROM 10 A.M. TO 6 P.M.
ADMISSION..........ONE RUPEE.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

A GREAT TREAT FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY.

THOSE TALENTED ENGLISH COMEDIANS,
MR. AND MRS. BENNEE,
NEE
MISS FANNY RAYNOR,

Will have the honour to appear in Bombay, for the First Time, on

SATURDAY, 27TH APRIL,

In the following attractive Programme, being probably one of the lightest and more varied entertainments ever offered to the Bombay Public.

The Performance will commence with the Sparkling Comedietta played at the ST. JAMES' THEATRE, London, for 150 NIGHTS, and entitled,

A HAPPY PAIR,

MRS. HONEYTON—MISS FANNY RAYNOR,
MR. HONEYTON—MR. W. BENNEE.

To be followed by the great Balcony Scene from Shakespeare's

ROMEO AND JULIET,

As played by them in Calcutta last year and elsewhere.
"SEE CRITIQUES APPENDED."

The whole to conclude with the Comic Entertainment written by J. B. Buxton, of the Haymarket,

SNAPPING TURTLES,
OR
MATRIMONIAL MASQUERADING.

CHARACTERS.

Mr. Timothy Tantalus Timms	Mr. W. Bennee.
Mrs. Matilda Timms	Miss Fanny Raynor.
The Hon'ble FitzFipkins Yaw-Yaw, (a West End Swell)	Miss Fanny Raynor.
Miss Arabella Dieaway, (a gushing young lady)	Mr. W. Bennee.
Mrs. O'Blarney, (an Irish steeplechaser)	Miss Fanny Raynor.
Sober Sam, (a tee-to-taller)	Mr. W. Bennee.

FULL PARTICULARS IN PROGRAMMES.

CRITIQUES.

Mr. W. Bennee sustained the part of Romeo, the lovesick, despairing youth, with his accustomed ability, and gave unbounded statisfaction to the audience. Miss Fanny Raynor played Juliet to perfection—her elocution was faultless, and her conception of the part admirable. We have never seen her to greater advantage than in the Balcony Scene, and that in which she drinks the sleeping potion supplied to her by Friar Lawrence.—*Port Elizabeth Advertiser.*

The acting of Miss Raynor and Mr. Bennee is first class. —*Port Elizabeth Telegraph.*

Mr. Bennee and Miss Raynor, in the love passages together, played with excellent feeling and fine effect. The parting between Romeo and Juliet, after the former had been ordered into exile, was a really splendid piece of acting, and produced profound emotion among the audience. Miss Raynor, too, in her subsequent interview with Friar Lawrence, displayed with gushing eloquence the young wife's love.—*Eastern Province Herald.*

If anything were wanting to prove to the Olympic management that good actors and good acting always bring their due reward, even in a place like Calcutta, in well-filled houses and appreciative audiences, Saturday night must have set the question finally at rest. The audience on that occasion was, without doubt, one of the best we have seen since the opening night. Miss Fanny Raynor and Mr. Bennee made a capital choice in selecting so popular and so delightful a play as the "Lady of Lyons" for their first appearance before a Calcutta audience. It is long since the [illegible] have had such a treat, and a [illegible] before the curtain during the progress of the play showed how the efforts of these two artists were appreciated. We have seen Helen Faucit and Fanny Kemble over and over again as the "Lady of Lyons," but it would be unfair to Miss Fanny Raynor to judge her by such standards of excellence. This much we can say, however, that as a "Star," in the general acceptation of the term, Miss Fanny Raynor will hold her ground anywhere. Her voice and her action are full of sweetness and grace, and in the impassioned scenes—more especially in that where she discovers that Melnotte is not the Prince—she displayed the feeling of a true artist. Mr. Bennee is a very pleasing perfor[illegible] [illegible] a fine voice, but in certain passages his utterances are somewhat too rapid. As *Claude Melnotte* he made a most favourable impression upon the audience on Saturday night. Of Miss Raynor and Mr. Bennee all that we have to say is, that we trust they will remain with us for some time to come. It is not every day that we are able to have such talented artists amongst us, and the Olympic management will do well to prolong their engagement.—*Englishman.*

Mr. Gill deserves every credit for taking advantage of the presence in Calcutta of Miss Fanny Raynor and Mr. W. Bennee to supplement for a night or two the strength of his Company. It is not surprising then that the crowded audience at the Olympic endorsed the favourable criticisms that these artists had gained elsewhere, and was so far enthusiastic as to call the latter before the curtain no fewer than three times. Of Miss Fanny Raynor's conception of the character of *Pauline Deschapelles* it is difficult to speak in terms too eulogistic. To an excellent figure, and a countenance capable of fine expression, she unites a clear, musical voice, and a graceful stage movement. Her elocution is perfect, and in scenes of much pathos, her acting is at once powerful and impressive. In the cottage scene, where she upbraids her husband for deceiving her, her outbursts of passion, controlled by strong emotion, fairly rivetted the audience. Mr. Bennee's *Claude Melnotte* was also a meritorious performance. He has all the essentials physically of a good actor, and is, so to speak, a perfectly natural actor. There is no rant or tearing a passion to tatters; on the contrary his action and speech are both chastely, subdued and always distinguished by discrimination.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE MALABAR COMPANY (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—TWENTY LACS OF RUPEES (£200,000), DIVIDED INTO 10,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH.

Further Issue of 7,000 Shares, of Rs. 200 each, upon which Rs. 100 only is at present intended to be called up.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES ALEXANDER FORBES, Esq. (Messrs. FORBES & Co.)
CAMPBELL M. KEIR, Esq. (Messrs. KEIR, PRESCOT & WINTER.)
HORMUSJEE BOMONJEE, Esq. (Messrs. BOMONJEE, TOUCHE & Co.)
VENAYEKROW JUGGONATH SUNKERSETT, Esq.

The following Gentlemen also have agreed to join the Board:—

J. M. MACLEAN, Esq.
MERWANJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY, Esq.

SECRETARIES AND TREASURERS:—Messrs FORBES & Co.

PROSPECTUS.

The principal business intended to be undertaken by the MALABAR COMPANY (LIMITED) is that of a Land Mortgage Bank in Western India, and it is more especially to increase this Branch of the Company's business that it is now proposed to invite subscriptions for further Capital.

The Company was registered as a Joint Stock Company in Bombay on 8th December 1865. The Capital subscribed for was over Two Lakhs of Rupees, of which, as originally intended, only One Hundred Rupees per share, or Rs. 1,01,000, has been called up, the number of shares issued being 1,010.

The Capital of the Company is now invested partly in mortgages on Land at rates varying from 9 to 12 per cent. per annum, and partly in the Waycoon Coffee Estate in Wynaad, the net returns from which have for some years past yielded a still higher average percentage of profit; that for the year 1869-70 being 9½ per cent.; that for 1870-71 being 17¾ per cent.; and that for 1871-72 estimated at about 12 per cent. This Estate is being extended, and as it possesses great advantages of soil and exposure, it will doubtless continue to prove a highly profitable investment.

The Memorandum of Association stipulates that the Capital should be twenty lakhs of rupees, divided into ten thousand shares of rupees two hundred each, and that the business of the Company should be (*inter alia*) the advancing money on the security of landed property and of Merchandise, the Agency of Estates, and the cultivation, sale, and exportation of coffee and other agricultural Products on account of the Company, and as Agents on Commission, the establishing and working factories for garbling and cleaning coffee, and the undertaking and carrying out other works and operations for the purpose of utilizing the products of Southern India.

Although some of the branches of business thus included within the scope of the Company's operations may offer the prospect of a higher rate of profit, still the Directors, having in view the great advantages of a steady and perfectly secure business, have determined to invest nearly the whole of the new Capital in mortgages on Land and other property, and the Directors intend that three-fourths of the paid-up Capital shall in future be so invested.

The Dividends declared by the Company have been as follows:—

1869	5 per cent.	Dividend
1870	6 „	„
1871	7 „	„

During the year 1871 the net earnings of the Company amounted to 15 per cent. on the Capital.

The Directors have no intention of calling up more than Rs. 100 per share.

The sum of Rs. 100 per share will be payable on the new issue of shares, and on payment of the same at once or by the following instalments the applicant will be entitled to the shares allotted:—

On application	Rs. 10
On allotment	„ 20
On 1st August	„ 20
On 1st October	„ 20
On 1st December	„ 30

In the event of non-payment on the above dates by any shareholder of any instalments due on account of shares provisionally allotted to him, the deposit and any instalments already paid will be liable to forfeiture. The new issue will not be entitled to share in the profits of the Company during the current year, but will receive interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on the respective instalments from the dates of payment.

The number of shares to be allotted is 7,000, and a portion of them, it is intended, shall be issued in London.

Applications for allotment if accompanied with a remittance or deposit of Rs. 10 per share will be received by the Undersigned up to 30th April.

Applications for allotment must be made in the form following. In the event of no allotment being made the deposit Paid will be returned.

Printed copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and of the Balance Sheets for the years 1867 to 1871 inclusive, may be seen on application to the Undersigned.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27th March 1872.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To
THE DIRECTORS OF THE MALABAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN,

Referring to your issue of new shares in the above Company, I request you to allot me shares, and I hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the amount payable thereon according to the terms of your Prospectus dated the 27th day of March 1872.

Name (in full
Address
Profession
Date
Signature (in full)

NOTICES.

CONTINENTAL STATE LOAN
AND
PREMIUM PRIZE AGENCY.

CIRCULAR.

WE beg to offer the following BONDS (guaranteed by their respective Government), payable to bearer and without further liability. They are excellent and safe investments. While offering the most splendid chances of obtaining a large Fortune in the shape of a Capital Prize, they must even, if not so fortunate, eventually be drawn with a smaller one, being about the value of the investment, which therefore never is lost. Moreover, some of the Bonds in addition bear interest (Coupons attached), which will be cashed through the undersigned.

Bonds.	Highest Prize about.	Cost.
	Rs.	Rs.
Milan 10 francs. Drawings 16th March, 16th June, 16th September, 16th December	10,000	25
Freiburg 15 francs. Drawings 15th May and 15th November	15,000	40
Finland 10 thaler. Drawings 1st May and 1st November	70,000	75
Town Milan 45 francs. Drawings January, April, October, and December	40,000	80
Brunswick 20 dollars. Drawings February, May, August, and November	120,000	100
Electorial Hessian 40 dollars ½ Bond. Drawings June and December	50,000	100
Bonds bearing Interest.		
Madrid 100 francs 1869 3 per cent.	40,000	100
Turkish Railway 400 francs 1870 3 per cent.	240,000	160
Austrian 500 florins 1/5 Bond 1860 5 per cent	250,000	150

VAS & Co.

No. 1, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay, April 1872.

N.B.—Any other Government Bonds and Shares may be had through the above House.

☞ Agents wanted in Principal Cities and Towns. Liberal Commission is allowed.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED) grants LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITIES on the usual Terms.

Loans on Personal Securities, repayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received up to the 3rd proximo, for IMPROVING TWO PLOTS of LAND at Colaba, by FILLING UP to certain levels with MOORUM.

Particulars of the Work and Form of Tender will be given at the Office of the Undersigned.

The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers, Colaba Company, Limited.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 19th April 1872.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, at his Office, at Mazagon, up to Noon on THURSDAY, the 2nd proximo, for the Execution by Contract of ORDINARY and PETTY REPAIRS to BARRACKS and PUBLIC BUILDINGS at Colaba, Butcher's Island, Cross Island, Mazagon, Pow Pir, and Malabar Point for the Season 1872-73.

The Executive Engineer reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning his reasons for so doing.

The Survey Reports and Schedule of Rates of the above repairs can be seen, and all further particulars relating to this Contract may be obtained, on personal application, during Office hours, on the 25th and 26th instant, at the Office of

G. MEREWETHER, Captain R.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

RS. 10,000 REWARD.

WHEREAS it has been discovered that a considerable quantity of RUBBISH was SHIPPED on board the "DEFIANCE" as good Cotton, by which a fraud has been committed upon the Underwriters, it is hereby notified that any person or persons who will give such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the Offenders will receive the above Reward.

The "Defiance" left this Port for Liverpool on the 1st September last, and was wrecked near Natal on the coast of Africa.

FRANK H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 18th April 1872.

500 RUPEES REWARD.

THE above amount will be PAID to any one giving information leading to the arrest of JOHN FOSTER CAMPBELL, late Extra Assistant Commissioner of the Terai Sub-division, Darjeeling, Bengal, who has absconded, charged with embezzlement of Government Money.

DESCRIPTION.

Half-caste; yellow complexion; large black eyes; thick lips; height 5 feet 4 inches; age 24; small dark moustache; no whiskers or beard when last seen; teeth small, irregular, and [illegible] plaid trowsers; small helmet shaped [illegible] two small canvas clothes bags.

Supposed to have been in Bombay between the 27th March and 8th April.—Apply to

FRANK H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 19th April 1872.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS COMPANY,
KHETWADY ROAD, No. 141.

CARRIAGES of all description, with or without Horses; also SINGLE HORSES and PAIRS, may be HIRED at a MODERATE CHARGE. Agreement made by the month at reduced rates. Horses shod under the supervision of a practical Farrier. Orders will be received at the Premises, Khetwady, by Mr. BURDETT, Manager, or at No. 2, Ash Lane, Fort.

FOR CHARGES, SEE CARD CIRCULARS.

FOR SALE, One MAIL PHAETON and Pair of young Australian HORSES.

THE TELEGRAPH DESPATCH AND INTELLIGENCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

with which is incorporated THE LOMBARD TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCY.

CHIEF OFFICES: 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON.

PASSENGERS' TELEGRAMS.

Passengers can Telegraph their arrival at Home, together with any Casualty, Birth, or Death arising on the Voyage, to their Friends in India, upon pre-payment of the following Rates, and Registering their Names, either at the Company's Offices (as above) or to their Authorised Agents at Southampton, Liverpool, &c.:—

FOR A MESSAGE TO

BOMBAY	Rs. 10 8
CALCUTTA	10 8
MADRAS	10 8
CEYLON, AND ALL PARTS OF INDIA	12 0

AGENTS.

NEW YORK—The Wall Street Financial and Commercial Bureau.
CALCUTTA.—Messrs. J.T. Livermore & Co., 4, Wellesley Place.
BOMBAY.—Office, 5, Armenian Lane.

Other Ports will shortly be announced.

THE
PALL MALL BUDGET.

Being a Weekly Collection of Articles printed in the PALL MALL GAZETTE *from Day to Day.*

WITH A FULL AND WELL-DIGESTED SUMMARY OF NEWS.

PRICE SIXPENCE UNSTAMPED.

The PALL MALL BUDGET is a Weekly Publication containing a collection of the Original Articles that appear in the PALL MALL GAZETTE from day to day. To this is added a concisely written Summary of News, with a full list of Births, Deaths and Marriages, and copious extracts from the *London Gazette*. It is, therefore, a Weekly Newspaper, as well as a Review of Affairs, Political, Social, Literary, &c., &c.

This weekly edition of the PALL MALL GAZETTE is specially prepared for the convenience of persons resident in the remoter districts of Great Britain, on the Continent, America, India, China, Australia, and other distant places. It has now been in existence for more than three years, and has thoroughly justified the intentions and expectations of the Publishers. Its circulation in London is not great; but it is sent in large numbers into country houses at home, while its sale in India, America, and the Colonies is very considerable, and is constantly increasing. In short, its circulation is larger than that of any similar Journal, one only excepted.

This is probably accounted for by the circumstance that while the character of its writing is like that of the *Saturday Review*, the *Spectator*, and similar journals, the range and variety of its observation are greater. This will be seen by the fact that, on an average computation, each number published last year contained five leading articles, sixteen papers on various topics of interest (social, commercial, political, literary, and artistic), several important letters from abroad, four reviews, and forty-one "Occasional Notes" or paragraph comments on as many of the passing topics of the day. These, with the Summary of News, form a paper unequalled in abundance and variety of matter. As to its excellence the reputation of the PALL MALL GAZETTE speaks sufficiently. It may be added, perhaps, that the PALL MALL BUDGET is handsomely printed, in large clear type.

The PALL MALL BUDGET is published on Saturday, in time for despatch by the early morning mails.

A Special Edition, printed on thin paper for the Foreign Post, is published on Friday in time for the Indian, China, and Australian Mails.

OFFICE, 2, NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

HEWER AND GOLLAN,
PRACTICAL TAILORS,
BREECHES MAKERS, &c.,
2, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

IN thanking their Friends and the Public for the liberal support hitherto awarded, beg to state that they continue to furnish all Garments known to the Trade at CHARGES MUCH UNDER THOSE of ANY OTHER FIRM. Superintended by Europeans in India.

The following quotations for Garments made to order for CASH give an idea how far they can go below the usual Indian Prices, while the MATERIALS ARE EQUALLY GOOD, and the WORKMANSHIP SUPERIOR to most other Houses in Hindostan:—

All-wool Tweed Sack Suits	from Rs.	20	to Rs.	40
„ „ Trousers	„ „	7	„ „	19
„ „ Morning or Shooting Coats	„ „	16	„ „	35
Bedford or Whipcord Riding Breeches	„ „	15	„ „	22
„ „ Super Black Dress Suits, complete	„ „	35	„ „	80

Gentlemen's own Materials made up at very moderate charges. Estimates, Patterns, and Directions for Self-measurement on application.

Up-country Orders, with remittances or references in Bombay, promptly attended to and carefully executed.

HEWER & GOLLAN.

2 Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICES.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

THIN TWEEDS
FOR THE PRESENT HOT SEASON.

150 PATTERNS TO SELECT FROM, OF THE THINNEST TEXTURE AND NEWEST DESIGNS.

TROUSERS	Rs. 12 8
SAC COAT	24 0
SUIT COMPLETE	26 8

DRILLS.

PLAIN AND STRIPED AMERICAN COTTON DRILLS, FOR OFFICE WEAR.

WHITE DRILL TROUSERS	Rs. 6 8
„ „ SAC COAT	11 0
SUIT COMPLETE	17 8
FANCY STRIPED DRILL TROUSERS	7 8
„ „ SAC COAT	17 0
SUIT COMPLETE	[illegible]4 8

SHIRTS.

REAL OXFORD MIXTURE SHIRTS WITH COLLARS ATTACHED, WASHED AND DRESSED READY FOR USE, per doz.	Rs. 66 0
FINE WHITE LONGCLOTH SHIRTS, per doz.	45 0
FINE WHITE LONGCLOTH SHIRTS, PURE IRISH LINEN FRONTS AND WRISTBANDS	55 0 to 80 0
DRESS SHIRTS, FANCY FRENCH LAWN FRONTS, from, each	7 0 to 9 8
FANCY STRIPED LONGCLOTH SHIRTS WITH COLLAR ATTACHED, per doz.	55 0 to 65 0

BANIANS.

GENT'S THIN INDIAN GAUZE COTTON MERINO FINISH UNDER SHIRTS.

WITH SLEEVES ... }
WITH HALF SLEEVES ... } per doz. Rs. 24 0
WITHOUT SLEEVES ... }

GENT'S THIN INDIAN GAUZE REAL MERINO UNDER SHIRTS.

WITH SLEEVES ... }
WITH HALF SLEEVES ... } per doz. Rs. 44 0 to 52 0
WITHOUT SLEEVES ... }

ANGLO-INDIAN SILK AND WOOL UNDER SHIRTS, beautifully soft and fine, warranted the best London Make, Price each.	6 0 to 7 8
GENT'S REAL MERINO UNDER SHIRTS, rather thicker than the above makes, fit for hill wear, Price per dozen	48 0 to 65 0

HOSIERY.

THIN UNBLEACHED COTTON SOCKS, per doz	Rs. 5 8
THIN UNBLEACHED COTTON SOCKS, double thread heels and feet, per doz	10 8 to 15 0
THIN LISLE THREAD UNBLEACHED [illegible] heels and feet	13 0 to 18 8
FANCY [illegible] COTTON SOCKS, double thread heels and feet, fast colours	10 0 to 22 0
FANCY STRIPED LISLE THREAD SOCKS, double thread heels and feet	16 0 to 17 8
BROWN BALBRIGGAN SOCKS, double thread heels and feet, beautifully soft and light	12 0 to 20 0

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LINEN COLLARS AND FANCY TIES AND SCARVES.

THE ABOVE GOODS ARE SPECIALLY IMPORTED FOR THE PRESENT SEASON, AND WILL BE FOUND THIN AND COOL, YET THOROUGHLY SERVICEABLE.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

J. & W. WATSON & CO.,
9 & 10 CHURCH GATE STREET, AND 21 & 22 RAMPART ROW,
(*Late of Hummum Street,*)
BOMBAY.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872.
Price Rs. 8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 8-11.
Credit Price Rs. 9.

ALSO,

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR, &c., &c.
SMALL EDITION.
Price Rs. 1-8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 1-12.

FOR SALE,
INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

P. GRANT AND SON,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

THE Executors beg to inform the PUBLIC that the BUSINESS CONTINUES to be CARRIED ON AS USUAL, and that all Orders will be promptly and satisfactorily executed.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

19, 20, & 23, SASSOON'S BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY,

RESPECTFULLY request special attention to the following Branches of their Business:—

TRANSIT AND GENERAL SHIPPING.

Parcels, Packages, and Merchandise despatched by quickest Mail Steam Routes, Railways, and Clipper Ships to all parts of the World. Every description of Custom House Business, Shipping, Bonding, and Clearing, outward and inward. Contractors for General Annual Carting and Shipping. Estimates for through conveyance to all Railway Stations in Europe, America, and Australia.

PASSENGER.

Passages engaged, Cabins selected, Berths fitted, Outfits obtained. Baggage collected, packed, addressed, and shipped. European Servants and Ayahs procured. Letters received to await arrival of Addressees. Passengers met. Luggage landed, cleared, carefully delivered, or safely warehoused. Passports and Visas obtained. Telegraphic Messages undertaken.

INSURANCE.

Postal, Railway, Marine, Life and Fire, through the first Underwriters at Lloyd's, and old established Companies.

BANKING AND MONETARY.

Invoices collected against Delivery of Goods. Pay, Pensions, Fund, Furlough, and Retired Allowances, Annuities, Dividends, Coupons received and remitted under Power of Attorney. Cheque Books supplied to Constituents in England and India. Investments and Sales effected in Stocks and other Securities. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes obtained. Family Periodical Remittances arranged.

INDENT, SUPPLY, AND COMMISSION.

Orders received from the Military, Naval, Clerical, and Medical Services, Mess and Band Committees, Clubs, Co-operative Societies, Public Institutions, Private Families, &c., and Purchases made under careful supervision and selection. Newspapers and Periodicals regularly despatched. Remittances or References for payment must accompany Order. If Bank Credits or Deposit Accounts are in force, Balances due must be paid on presentation of Invoice and Bills of Lading.

CONSIGNMENTS

Undertaken of every description of European or Foreign Goods.

J. L. MADDEN,
Manager.

156, LEADENHALL STREET, } LONDON.
23, REGENT STREET, }
10, NORTH JOHN STREET, LIVERPOOL.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

SOME inquiry for Bank of Bombay shares. Other shares steady. Government Paper closed strong.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value ₩ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	89
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,4 0 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	735
10,000	500	10	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. issue	222½
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,300
10,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	265
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	140
37,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	94
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	500

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p s	Albert Mills Co	1,800
600	1,250	all	50p s	Alexandra Spinning	1,215
5x0	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,310
100	5,5 0	all	...	Bombay	2,600
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	830 xd.
,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	235
750	2,000	all	20 p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,400 xd.
750	2,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	2,000
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,060
900	1,0.0	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	975
800	2,500	all	245*	Oriental	2,375 xd.
690	2,500	2,400	216p.s	Royal	1,950

* Per share for the half-year

EXCHANGE.

On.	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10½d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 5/16 d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 7/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 9/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½d.
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99¾
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
China	60 Do. do.	221

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—23RD APRIL.

London	Cotton Cases Seeds	No ship.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£1 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton Coffee	£2 17s. 6d.
Overland	Steamers	£2 15s. 0d. to £3
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 to 8 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From
22	Blythwood (s)	Miller	Newcastle, Feb. 24.
23	Arcot (s)	Day	Calcutta, April 10.
	Duxford	Robertson	Liverpool, Dec. 8.
	Oorun (s)	Nacoda	Cutch, April 21.
	Bellona (s)	Powers	Liverpool, March 21.
	Ocean Beauty	Pearse	Chittagong March 5.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Knight Commander	Stap	Liverpool.
	Westminster	Grose	Liverpool.
	Hindostan (s)	Roskell	China, &c.

The ship Augusta, Raynes, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Oorun, to Cutch.
Steamer Ethiopia, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 23rd April, 2-50 P.M.—French Mail steamer from Calcutta signalled.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, latitude 18° 53m. 45s. N.; Long. 4h. 51m. 25s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 37 feet.

April	Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations.								Wind.	
	Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	Temperature of the Air.	Wet-bulb Thermometer.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity of Air.	Extent of cloudy Sky the whole sky clouded=8	Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M on following day	Minimum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.
15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	NNW, NNE, ESE, WNW, NE	[illegible]
17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	NNE, NW, ENE, ESE, W, WNW	[illegible]
18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

DAILY IMPORTS.—23RD APRIL.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

[illegible]

FROM [illegible].

[illegible]

Petersburg (s), 35 bottles quicksilver, R. L. Southern & Co.; 84 casks beer, Aderjee Cowerjee & Co.; 15 bottles quicksilver, Megjee Heerjee; 25 cases sherry wine and 14 cases port wine, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.; 10 cases paper, Volkart Brothers.

DAILY EXPORTS.—23RD APRIL.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hannah, [illegible] cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche, & Co; [illegible] Gaddum & Co.; 50 bales cotton, Volkart B[illegible]

Mabel, 208 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.

Helen Scott, 250 bales cotton, Damodar Goverdhundass; 500 bales cotton, Remington & Co.

Cella (s), 75 bales skins, Cheene Esmall & Co.; 50 bales wool Jetha Pursotum; 64 bales cotton, J. Dulsokroy; 30 bales skins, S. A. C. Mumjee & Co.; 30 bales cotton, Heeralall Ramgopall; 450 bales cotton, Young & Co.

Palermo (s), 20 bales hemp and 6 bales rags, Shamjee Narronjee & Co.; 20 bales hemp and 4 bales wool, Sunderdass Mooljee & Co.; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 5 bales cotton Stearns, Hobart & Co.

Berar (s), 225 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co.

European (s), 62 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co.; 50 bales cotton, Goolam Husson Fazul and Co.; 45 bales wool, J. Hormusjee and Co.; 500 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.; 131 bales cotton, Bhowan Ramjee; 3,350 bundles coir yarn, Visrambhoy Ebram and Co.; 2 bales cotton, Richard Martin & Co.; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 125 bales cotton, Lalljee Inderjee.

Elgin (s), 64 bales cotton, Lalloobhoy Gopaldass; 50 bales cotton, John Campbell and Co.

Petersburg (s), 1,000 bundles myrabollams, Ralli Brothers.

Belgian (s), 300 bags linseed, Passoo Vaseree; 2,000 bales cotton and 1,000 bundles myrabollams, Ralli Brothers.

Malta (s), 75 bales wool, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Timao (s), 10 bales hides, Mohamed Ebram; 50 bales hides, Chagla Dattoo; 78 packages bhoysing, Heerachund Cursonjee; 23 bales skins, H. W. H. Abdoola; 7 bales skins, Chan Mamodally & Co.; 39 cases gum, Allarukia Khakey & Co.; 116 boxes benjamin, Chuttorbhooz Dewjee; 7 bags sugar and 9 boxes jagree, Heerachund Cursonjee; 11 bales woollen carpets, R. S. Southern & Co.; 40 bales hemp, Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.; 416 bags galls, Heerachund Cursonjee; 1,002 bundles galls, Sunderdass Mooljee; 9 bales cotton, A. S. A. Cadur; 125 cases olibanum, J. Peerbhoy; 55 cases gum, D. G. Husson & Co.; 36 cases gum, Megjee Jewan.

FOR HAVRE.

Malta (s), 33 bales cotton, Odhowjee Dharsey.

FOR TRIESTE.

Malta (s), 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

Persia (s), 3 bales rags, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.; 62 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & 100 bales cotton, Finlay Muir & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Bunkler Preiswerck & Co.; 2 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia (s), 200 bales Cotton, E. Spinner & Co.; 200 packages wet dates, Enderjee Moonsee.

FOR BARCELONA.

Persia (s), 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hindostan (s), 13½ chests M. opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Hindostan (s), 15 chests M. opium, Soorutram Bhaya & Co.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

PIECE GOODS.

		Rs. A. P.
1,000 pieces Grey Shirtings	40 inch 39 yds. 7 lbs.	4 11 6
2,000 " " "	40 " 39 " 8¾ lbs.	5 9 3
1,000 " " "	40 " 39 " 8¼ lbs.	5 9 6
650 " " "	40 " 39 " 8¼ lbs.	5 9 0
500 " " "	40 " 39 " 7¾ lbs.	5 8 3
300 " Maddapollams	32 " 24 " 3 lbs.	2 3 0
1,800 " Jacconets	40 " 20 " 2½ lbs.	2 3 0
2,600 " " "	45 " 20 " 2¾ lbs.	2 7 0
700 " White Dorias	40 " 10	1 7 6
1,000 " " "	40 " 10	2 8 6
2,200 " " "	38 " 12	2 14 0
120 " W. G. Prints	33 " 26	4 4 0
120 " " "	33 " 26	4 12 0

COTTON.

400 candies New Sawgd. Dharwar, (15th ready)		Rs. 292
50 " " Akote	(ready)	" 278½
800 " " Kurklee	"	" 280-80½
75 " " Dhollera	"	" 286-87
25 " " Neriad	"	" 290
25 " " Airvey	"	" 280
50 " " Dhollera	"	" 287-7½
50 " " Do.	"	" 287½

YARNS.

10 bales Mule Twist, No. 50		As. 11½ per lb.
25 " " " 30		" 11 "
36 " Water " 30		" 12¾ "
35 " " " 30		" 12¾ "
10 " T. Red " 40		" 25½ "
12 " " " 40,20		" 23¼ "

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—23RD APRIL, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 22nd April, 7-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 6 hours 28 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 23rd April, 1-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 4 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 22nd April, 10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 7 hours 35 minutes.

Via Turkey, 22nd April, 6-53 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 18 hours 19 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 22nd April, 7-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 18 hours 1 minute.

Latest dates from America.

Via Russia, 22nd April, 2 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 20 hours 32 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 22nd to 9 P.M. of the 23rd April is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.		Min.	
From Calcutta	1	54	0	2
" Galle	7	19	3	51
" Kurrachee	1	25	0	4
" Madras	2	23	0	7

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 23rd April, 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 22nd April, 8-20 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 22nd April, 10 P.M.; via Turkey, 22nd April, 7-45 P.M. From America, via Russia, 22nd April, 2 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 23.

London, Sub-Lieutenant 109th Foot, on duty, from Madras.
Davies, Major, Bombay Staff, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 23.

Gordon, Lieutenant, 58th Regiment, on medical certificate, to England.
Wray, Lieutenant, 108th Regiment, on duty, to Deesa.
Barclay, Lieutenant, 108th Regiment, on duty, to Deesa.
Johnstone, Lieutenant, 3-60th Rifles, to join, to Aden.
Woodcock, Captain, 5th Bengal N. L. I., on furlough, to England.
Mant, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, to England.
Sheppard, Lieutenant, 11th Madras N. I., on leave, to Matheran.
Harvey, Assistant Surgeon, 11th Madras N. I., on leave, to Matheran.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, April 20.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lt. B. A. N. Parrott, of the Mad. S. C., to officiate as an Asst. Commr, 3rd grade, in British Burmah.

Mr. Whitley Stokes resumed charge of the office of Secy. to the Govt. of India in the Legislative Dept. on the forenoon of the 12th inst.

Mr. Cunningham will continue in charge of the Calcutta Branch of the Legislative Dept. until further orders.

The usual subsidiary leave is granted to Surg. J. B. King, M.D., preparatory to his proceeding on furlough to Europe, with effect from the date on which he may have availed himself of the same.

In continuation of Notification, No. 442, dated 5th inst., it is hereby notified that Mr. J. S. Mackay, Sub-Asst. Consr. of Forests in the Punjab, will officiate as an Asst. Consr. of Forests of the 3rd grade in that province, in the vacancy caused by the leave of absence granted to Mr. W. Righy, in Notification No. 367, dated 15th ult., and Mr. C. E. Fendall will revert to the grade of Forest Ranger in the Punjab.

The following gentlemen are appointed to be Asst. Consrs. of Forests of the 3rd grade, with effect from the dates of their respective covenants as specified below, and are posted to the provinces entered opposite their names :—

Date of covenant 18th Oct. 1871, Mr. R. H. C. Whittall, N. W. P., 1st Dec. 1871, Mr. J. L. Laird, Punjab, 25th Sept. 1871, Mr. J. T. Jellicoe, Mysore.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

H. E. the Viceroy and Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Monsieur Louis Francois Sentis as Consul Genl. for France at Calcutta.

H. E. the Viceroy and Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Monsieur Casimir Tropl ng, as Ag. Consul Genl. for France at Calcutta, during the absence on leave of Monsieur Sentis.

Subject to the confirmation of H. M.'s Govt., H. E. the Viceroy and Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to recognize the following Consular appointments in British Burmah for H. M. the King of Italy :—

Mr. Henry Krauss, as Vice-Consul at Rangoon; Mr. Robert Hannay, as Consular Agent at Maulmain; Mr. Frederick Deckman, as Consular Agent at Bassein; and Mr. Louis Achard, as Consular Agent at Akyab.

Capt. H. M. B. Burlton, Asst. Cant. Mag., Morar, having been granted two years' furlough to Europe, is granted fourteen days' preparatory leave, to enable him to reach the port of embarkation.

With reference to Foreign Dept. Notification No. 733G, dated the 12th of April 1872, Major (Bt. Lt.-Col.) T. E. Gordon, Ben. S. C., received charge of the Office of Depy. Bheel Agent, and Political Asst., Maunpore, and 2nd in Comd., Malwa Bheel Corps, from Major W. Kincaid, on the forenoon of the 2nd of April 1872.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Govr. Genl in Council is pleased to sanction the following appointments in the Financial Dept :—

Mr. E. Rule and Baboo Shama Churn Dey to officiate in the 2nd class, the former from the 7th ult., and the latter from the 4th inst.

Mr. W. Donald to officiate in the 3rd class from the 4th inst., and as Dy. Acct. Genl, Madras, from the date on which he may assume charge of the office.

Mr. F. de H. Larpent to officiate in the 3rd class from the 16th ult.

Messrs. D. Kishen Sing and R. E. Hamilton to officiate in the 4th class, the former from the 7th, and the latter from the 13th ult.

Mr. T. W. Biss is appointed to officiate as Dy. Acct. Genl., Bengal, from the date of Mr. W. Clark's retirement, until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Under the authority of the Rt. Hon. the Secy. of State for India, and as a temporary arrangement, subject to future revision, the Rt. Hon. the Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to notify the following appointments in the Accounts Branch of the Mily. Dept. of the Govt. of India, in consequence of the death of Major Genl. A. Broome, C.B., Controller Genl. of Mily Expenditure, and Mr. A. P. Simkins, Asst. Controller Genl. of Mily. Expenditure.

To be Acct. Genl.—Mr. G. W. Kellner.
To be Asst. Acct. Genl.—Mr. R. K. Sutherland.

These appointments will have effect from the 21st Oct. 1871, and until further orders.

The undermentioned officers are promoted to the rank of Col. [illegible] from the dates specified, under the operation of clauses 13 and 14 of the Royal Warrant of the 21st Dec. 1871, subject to H. M.'s approval :—

Lt.-Col. Patrick George Scot, of Inf., 6th April 1872.
Lt.-Col. Henry [illegible] Maxwell [illegible], of the Ben. S. C., 6th April 1872.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 294 of the 2nd April 1870, and [illegible] 14th Sept. 1871, the services of Asst. Surg. [illegible], of the Medl. Dept., Civil [illegible], are placed permanently at [illegible]

[illegible] to officiate [illegible] 1872, and during the period Major E. [illegible] officiate as Commsr. of Ordnance, 1st class, or until further orders, vice Capt. J. V. [illegible], who has proceeded on furlough.

The undermentioned officer of the Ben. S. C., having completed 26 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lt.-Col. from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 8 of the 20th Sept. 1866, subject to H. M.'s approval :—

Major William [illegible] Lees, 14th April 1872.

H. E. the Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Staff Vet. Surg. A. Turnbull to officiate as Insp. Vet. Surg. of the 2nd Circle, until further orders.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Ben. S. C., with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt. Hon. the Secy. of State for India :—

[illegible] Edward Lloyd, [illegible] Foot, 2nd Squad. Subn. 4th Punjab Cav., 10th Feb 1871.

With reference to G. G. O. Nos. 1177 and 1178 of 1867, Col. (Major Genl.) Charles Samuel Reid, Royal (Bengal) Arty., is admitted to the Col.'s allowance from the 21st Jan. 1872, vice Genl. Sir Alexander Lindsay, K.C.B., deceased.

The undermentioned officers have reported their departure for Europe on the dates specified : —

Capt. H. Delitrett, of the Ben. S. C., G. G. O. No. 266 of 1872, per Aurora, 10th April 1872.

Lt. W. A. J. Wallace, of the Royal Engrs., G. G. O. No. 302 of 1872, per Khedive, 12th April 1872.

The services of Lt.-Col. M. Thomson, of Inf., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Surg. Major Robert Cockburn, of the Medl. Dept., for eight months, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Surg. James Champion Penny, M.D., of the Medl. Dept.; and Asst Surg. Alexander Neil, of the Medl. Dept., Professor, Lahore Medical College, for eighteen months, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Lt. John Davidson, of the Ben. S. C., 2nd Squad. Subn., 3rd Punjab Cav., for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

In modification of G. G. O. No. 1046, dated 13th Oct. 1869, it is hereby notified that officers of the Bengal Presidency, proceeding to Bombay to appear before the Standing Medical Committee to obtain sick leave to Europe, are to provide themselves with *three* copies of their medical cases, &c., instead of with two copies as previously notified.

Supernumerary Surg. William Caldwell Smith, M.D., of the Medical Dept., is brought on the establishment of Surgs. to fill an existing vacancy.

The undermentioned officers of the Royal Engrs., who have been placed under orders for duty in the Bengal Presidency, arrived in India on the dates specified :—

Lt. George William Tisdall, date of arrival in India, 26th Dec. 1871.

Lt. William Edwin Llewellyn Morgan, date of arrival in India, 26th Dec. 1871.

Lt. Louis Faulkner Brown, date of arrival in India, 26th Dec. 1871.

Lt. William Wilson Darby, date of arrival in India, 26th Dec. 1871.

Lt. George William Bartram, date of arrival in India, 26th Dec. 1871.

Lt. Henry John Harman, date of arrival in India, 26th Dec. 1871.

Lt. George Robert Rollo Savage, date of arrival in India, 17th Feb. 1872.

Lt. Harry Crocker Fox, date of arrival in India, 26th Feb. 1872.

Lt. John Collings MacGregor, date of arrival in India, 26th Feb. 1872.

The services of the undermentioned officers of the Royal Engrs. are placed at the disposal of the P. W. D. :—

Lt. H. C. Fox, Lt. R. M. Hyslop, Lt. J. W. Thurburn, and Lt. C. Hoskyns.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England :—

Lt. J. E. Sandeman, of the Ben. S. C., Asst. Supt., [illegible], Revenue Survey, date of arrival at Bombay, 16th Feb. 1872 (date of departure on furlough, 14th March 1870.)

Capt. O. I. Chalmers, of the Ben. S. C., Cant. Mag., Jhansie, date of arrival at Bombay, 29th March 1872.

Capt. G. MacCall, of the Genl. List Inf., date of arrival at Fort William, 13th April 1872.

The undermentioned officers have reported their departure for Europe on the dates specified :—

Lt.-Col. F. H. C. Wintle, of the Ben. S. C., G. G. O. No. 263 of 1872; and Surg. T. T. Sherlock, of the Medl. Dept., G. G. O. No. 377 of 1872, per Excelsior, 14th April 1872.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe on private affairs :—

Capt. William James Forlong, of the Ben. S. C., 3rd Squad. Officer, 1st Punjab Cav., under the Regulations of 1868.

The G. G. O. No. 69 of 1872, which grants furlough to Europe on private affairs to Surg. J. B. King, M.D., of the Medl. Dept., 2nd medical officer, Port Blair, will be considered to bear date the 19th April 1872.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on urgent private affairs :—

Capt. John Crosland Hay, of the 92nd Foot, Aide-de-Camp to the Genl. Officer Comdg the Rawul Pindee Div., for six months, without pay, under the Regulations of 1854, embarking at Bombay.

Under clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers and Soldiers on the dates specified, were received in the Mily. Dept. during the month of March 1872 :—

General List of Infantry.—Capt. A. Harrison, Feb. 16, 1872, Chuttuck.

63rd Foot.—Qr. Mr. J. Keatinge, Mar. 21, 1872, Hazareebaugh.

Arty. Company, European Invalid Batn.—Gunner H. King, * Dec. 22, 1871, Chunar, intestate.

European Invalid Batn.—Drummer J. Hutton, Mar. 19, 1872, Benares.

* Children—Mary Ann, Alice E., Maria E., and Emma B. King in the Lawrence Military Asylum, Sunawur, W. Thomas and H. Arthur King in the Lawrence Memorial Asylum, Murree.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

That portion of P. W. D. Notification, No. 161 of the 19th March 1872, posting Lt. H. A. Yorke, R.E., to the Indus Valley Railway, is cancelled, and he is posted to the Irrigation Branch, N. W. Provinces.

Lt. W. H. Johnstone, R.E., Asst. Engr., 2nd grade, Holkar (State) Ry., passed the colloquial examination in Hindustanee on the 20th March 1872.

Mr. W. Mackay, Asst. Engr., 1st grade, British Burmah, is transferred to Port Blair.

Surg. W. McCallum Supervisor, 2nd grade, Hyderabad, is remanded to military duty.

In continuation of Notification No. 205, dated 12th April 1872, Lt. J. T. Wright, R.E., Asst. Engr., 2nd grade, is posted to the Chuprata Road Div., and Lt. M. Laughame, R.E., Asst. Engr., 2nd grade, to the 2nd Allahabad Div. of Mily. Works.

The following corrections are made in the Notification quoted above :—

For Mr. M. King, read Mr. W. H. King.

Mr. J. Robinson's grade should be Asst. Engr., 2nd grade.

Mr. F. H. Ashurst's grade should be Asst. Engr., 2nd grade.

Mr. J. H. McRae, Ex Engr., 2nd grade, Rajpootana, is allowed leave on medical certificate for one year with effect from 8th April; also preparatory leave from 18th March preceding.

Lt. L. F. Boileau, R.E., Ex. Engr., 4th grade, Rajpootana, received charge of the Neemuch Div. from Mr. J. H. McRae on the forenoon of the 9th March.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

IS NOW

THE CHEAPEST DAILY NEWSPAPER

PUBLISHED IN BOMBAY

FOR UP-COUNTRY SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)		Rs.	42 0 0
Half Year	ditto	"	24 0 0
Three Months	ditto	"	14 0 0
One Month	ditto	"	5 0 0
One Week	ditto	"	1 8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance.*

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs.	10 0 0
Per Copy	"	0 4 0

BOMBAY MAYO MEMORIAL FUND.

IT is proposed to erect a local memorial in this presidency to the late Earl of Mayo, to which all classes of the community are invited to subscribe.

It is needless for the committee to make any statement of the services of the late Viceroy, as his energy and untiring efforts to promote the welfare of the people of this country are known to all.

Subscriptions will be received by the Bank of Bombay, who have kindly consented to act as treasurers to the fund, and by the following gentlemen, members of the committee :—

The Hon. S. Mansfield, C.S.I.; the Hon. Justice Gibbs; the Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft; the Hon. J. A. Forbes; the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I.; the Hon. Munguldas Nathubhai, C.S.I.; the Hon. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy; the Hon. Appasahib Koorundwarkar; the Hon. A. D. Sassoon, C.S.I.; C. Gonne, Esq., C.S.; H. Maxwell, Esq.; Captain Robinson; D. Graham, Esq.; Dr. Bhau Daji; Kessowji Naik, Esq.; Narrayen Vassudewjee, Esq.; M. Balfour, Esq.; His Highness Ali Shah; Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq.; J. Moir, Esq.; Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, Esq.; Vinayekrao Juggonathjee Sunkersett, Esq.; R. Campbell, Esq.; Vinayek Wassudew, Esq.; Nacoda Mahomed Alli Rogay, Esq.; Hajee Esmail Haji Hubib, Esq.; Dhurumsee Poonjabhoy, Esq.; Dwarkadas Vussonjee, Esq.; Luckmidass Khimjee, Esq.; Vundravundas Purshotumdass, Esq.; Varjeevundas Madhowdas, Esq.; Haji Zainal Abadeen Shirazie, Esq.; Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq.; Hormusjee Ardaseer Wadia, Esq.; Nana Morojee, Esq.; Moorarjee Gocauldas, Esq.

GERALD SEYMOUR FITZGERALD,
Honorary Secretary.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HALLUM—April 20th, at Dharwar, the wife of Ed. H. Hallum, Resident Engineer C. & H. Railway, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BROOKE—April 17th, at Simla, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Brooke, 109th Regiment, of a daughter.

DOVETON—April 15th, at Nagpore, the wife of Captain J. C. Doveton, of a son.

ELIOTT—April 14th, at Shahjehanpore, N. W. P., the wife of Captain G. A. Eliott, Pay-Master, Royal Scots, of a son.

KNOWLES—April 17th, at Bareilly, the wife of F. Knowles, Esq., 2nd Bengal Cavalry, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1872.

THE Government resolution on the Budget of the Public Works Department of this Presidency for the year just commenced informs us that altogether the large sum of 137½ lakhs has been sanctioned for expenditure on public works in the official year 1872-73. This amount is separated into five divisions, first the amount of Rs. 46,29,790 included in the Provincial [illegible]; the imperial grant for buildings and roads, Rs. [illegible]; the imperial grant for irrigation, Rs 27,75,000; Rs. 8,98,400 under the head Local Funds; and a Local Funds outlay by civil officers of about 22 lakhs. The charge for establishments, however, makes a substantial reduction from this amount, being in all about 21 lakhs; so that the actual outlay on works will not be more than 94½ lakhs. The figure set down for establishments is necessarily high, being a percentage of 18¼ per cent. of the gross amount sanctioned and of 22¼ per cent. on the actual sums to be disbursed on works.

Owing to the recent order of the Secretary of State we are deprived this year of the privilege of perusing such a lucid and convincing exposition of the policy of the Public Works Department as the Hon. Colonel Kennedy favoured us with last year, and have simply the dry figures before us. But of the sum of Rs. 46,29,790, which, being the provincial grant, we are more immediately interested in, we have details in the Provincial P. W. D. budget published for "general information" on Monday. That amount includes three distinct sums—Provincial Funds, Rs. 30,00,000; Local Funds, Rs. 9,75,600; and Contributions, Rs. 6,54,190; and is larger by Rs 2,24,990 than the total in the previous year, when the figures stood thus—Provincial Funds, Rs. 31,00,000; Local Funds, Rs. 7,00,200; and Contributions, Rs. 6,04,600. Of the 30 lakhs, Rs. 16,50,000 will be expended on original works—namely, Rs. 9,45,000 on Civil Buildings, Rs. 6,75,000 on Communications, and Rs. 30,000 on Miscellaneous Public Improvements; and Rs. 5,75,000 on Repairs,—namely, Rs. 2,25,000 on Civil Buildings, Rs. 3,25,000 on Communications, and Rs. 25,000 on Miscellaneous Public Improvements. The remainder of the amount is made up by Rs. 7,50,000 for establishment, as against five lakhs last year, and Rs. 25,000 for tools and plant. None of the items for repairs are of sufficient interest to require special attention; but we may mention a few of the principal items for original works and works in progress. Some of the buildings in Bombay for which grants are made are now nearly finished. For instance, the grant of Rs. 1,20,000 for the New Secretariat offices will nearly suffice for the completion of everything connected with them. The roofing of the building will be finished before the break of the monsoon, and by the end of the year the entire range will, it is expected, be ready for occupation. But there has been, and may still be possibly, some delay in laying some parts of the flooring in consequence of the Secretary of State not having sent out the tiles in time. Then the building for the accommodation of the Public Works Offices is so nearly finished that it has not been necessary to vote more than Rs. 6,000 to be expended upon it this year. The Native General Hospital is getting on well, and by the end of the financial year may be expected to be nearly complete. Altogether, there was granted for this building a sum of Rs. 2,49,516, of which Rs. 1,48,904 has already been expended, and the amount set apart for it this year is one lakh of rupees. The University Senate Hall and the University Library and Clock Tower are also being pushed forward, though they can scarcely be expected to be completed for a couple of years yet. For the first, the estimated cost is Rs. 4,15,804, of which Rs. 1,74,603 has been expended, and the amount allotted this year is Rs. 1,00,000; for the latter 2 lakhs have been allotted, and a like sum had been spent upon it up to the end of last month. Another 2 lakhs has been appropriated to the Elphinstone High School; but only one lakh for the new High Court. Very little has yet been done to the Court building beyond the laying of the foundation, and judging from the amount to be spent in the ensuing year it would not appear that the work is to be accelerated at any great speed. The foundation of another large building has just been laid, that of the Sailors' Home, and we notice that it is proposed to spend this year Rs. 1,70,000 of the estimated cost, Rs. 3,06,638. Rs. 1,70,000 is the exact amount contributed to the fund for the building of the Home by the late Gaekwar of Baroda. But, though the foundation of this building is laid, we think the Government of Bombay ought, before proceeding further, to consider whether a Sailors' Home on such a grand scale is necessary for Bombay. The requirements in the way of accommodation for sailors on shore are very different now from what they were when the question of the building of a new Home was first mooted. At that time the port was full of sailors belonging to ships, which lay in harbour sometimes for many months, but now the circumstances are entirely different. Since the opening of the Suez Canal, sailing vessels have been almost altogether superseded by steamers, which, instead of lying at anchor for months, usually unload and get re-laden with the utmost despatch, and are off on their homeward voyage a fortnight after they have entered the harbour. Such being the case, the discharge of a crew will, for the future, be a very unusual occurrence; and, in fact, this has already been noticed as a characteristic of the altered condition of the trade of the port. The Committee of the existing Sailors' Home, in the report which they published last week, mention that the number of sailors requiring accommodation in the Home is decreasing; and for many years to come, we imagine, there will be absolutely no want of a palatial Sailors' Home. The next item we would notice is Rs. 7,670 for alterations to and additions to the Lunatic Asylum. No decision has yet been come to by the Government regarding the proposed new Asylum, and the amount mentioned above is to be expended simply in patching up the present building, which can never be a really good asylum. Out of Bombay the principal grants are Rs 20,000 towards the building of the new jail at Aden, Rs. 50,000 for the new jail at Tanna, on which Rs. 1,34,675 was spent last year, Rs. 60,000 for the new jail at Carwar, on which Rs. 30,000 have already been spent, and Rs. 50,000 on the Deccan Central jail at Yerrowda. Very few of the items under the head "Communications" are for new roads.

NOBODY knows exactly what is to be done about the now famous Commissariat general order; but we trust there is no truth in the rumour that His Excellency the Governor intends to do as General Marriott did, go away and leave this unpleasant business for his successor to settle. That the order condemns itself few, if any, who take the trouble to read it will, we think, dispute. The order appears to us to prove three things—first, a defective system of accounts (but surely, if this be so, it is the fault of the Accounts Department, not of the Commissariat); secondly, that the case has never been properly investigated, if investigated at all, otherwise where was the necessity for the concluding paragraph?—and, thirdly, that Major Mignon in acting as he did, and for which he has been so severely censured, was simply carrying out that which the Head of his Department had sanctioned and approved. The two first points are so clear that we need say nothing more regarding them. In respect to the last point, it may possibly be urged, how do we know that Major Mignon referred the matter to the Commissary General, and that if he did not do so his case to a great extent falls to the ground. In reply to this we would draw our readers' special attention to the wording of the order itself, viz.—"The following is recorded by Captain Mignon himself: 'The Head Accountant is to blame for not having actually seen the money placed in the chest as usual.' In these very words we see at a glance the reason under which Captain Mignon recommended that the Head Accountant should be held responsible." Now, in publishing these words, Government itself affords the clue we seek, for to whom could the report, of which the above is a portion, have been addressed except to the Commissary General, notwithstanding that the fact of its having been so addressed has been carefully excluded from the order, a concealment, or rather attempt at concealment, which looks very like a grave irregularity? Again, Government profess to be most indignant because the Head Accountant accepted, without remonstrance, what it deems to have been a preposterous penalty. Remonstrate forsooth! To whom should he have remonstrated, to whom could he have appealed? To the Commissary General? Certainly not; since that officer had decided against him. To Government? Assuredly not; since to have done so would have been in direct contravention of the rules prescribed by Government itself. The result [illegible] made would in all probability have been the [illegible] contumacious conduct and disobedience of orders, and probably the stolen sum would, after all, have been recovered from his securities. Is it to be wondered at, then, that the Accountant hesitated to risk such a catastrophe? We think not. Why, then, this burst of virtuous indignation? We await a reply. Our daily contemporary suggests that the stolen amount should have been written off to profit and loss. We, too, think that, under the circumstances, it should have been so; but we suspect that Government (like the world at large), although having no objection to the profit side of an account, would have viewed any recommendation in regard to the loss side in the light of a "grave irregularity." We would draw our readers' attention to the heading of the second paragraph of the order in question, viz.—"His Excellency in Council attributes no fraudulent motive to the officers." Perhaps not; but it looks very much as if he did, and, if His Excellency really attributed no motive of that sort to any of the officers concerned, why then did he brand them in this public, this outrageous manner?

Here, in India, we are so accustomed to the vagaries of Government that we think but little of them. What will they say in England, however, on the question? That is the point, since in less than a fortnight from this time the order in question will be on every Club table in London, shortly afterwards it will probably be before His Grace the Duke of Argyll and His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and possibly before Parliament. In Military Clubs but little probably will be thought of it, but how will it be regarded in social circles where playful eccentricities of this nature are not understood? The Bombay Government will probably say (nay, we believe, have already said) that it was all a mistake, that it was never intended, and so forth. Do our readers suppose, however, that the officers concerned will accept such an explanation as this? We think not. We mistake them very much if they will not demand to be as fully and publicly exonerated as they have been publicly accused. We should very much like to know whether His Excellency in Council ever laid this subject before his Council [illegible] consulted [illegible]; we venture to think that in making use of the term "in Council," His Excellency has been guilty of a far graver irregularity than any which we suspect can be proved against the officers of the Department concerned. In leaving the subject (on which, however, we could say much more, did time and space admit), we will merely repeat the words we used on a former occasion, viz., that Government is bound to be as careful of the honour of each of its officers as of its own.

THE accident to the [illegible] bridge has altogether cost the country Rs. 1,15,368.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is to leave Lahore for Simla on the 5th proximo.

THE rules for the assessment of the Indian Income-tax are published in Saturday's *Gazette of India*.

MAJOR GENERAL [illegible], C.S.I., succeeds Sir G. Malcolm, K.C.B., in the command of the Mhow Division early next month.

WE believe it is likely that Mr. Cowan, who was suspended from office for the execution of the insurgent Kookas, will next month be gazetted to another appointment.

GOVERNMENT have ordered that the expenditure of the Surat police, which comes to about Rs. 15,000 per year, should be paid by the Surat Municipality.

THE members of the Bombay Civil Service at the Presidency are to entertain the Hon. S. [illegible] By[illegible]

[illegible] the end of [illegible] the cash-balances in the Government Treasuries in India amounted to Rs. 21,58,03,284. At the same period last year, they stood at Rs. 15,57,39,539, and in 1872 at Rs. 12,69,21,285.

MR. G. C. PAUL, B.A., has been appointed to officiate as Advocate General, Bengal, during the absence on leave of Mr. Graham, or until further orders. Mr. Paul took charge of his office on Friday forenoon from Mr. Cunningham.

DURING the first fortnight in April Government paper to the value of 30 lakhs of rupees was enfaced for payment in London, and 36 lakhs re-transferred from London, so that the balance against India now stands at 11 lakhs.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY has been pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon. F. R. Cockerell of his seat as an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

THE Governor-General in Council is pleased to rule that an officer who is discharged from the public service and re-employed after an interval, cannot, without the sanction of the Government of India, count his service prior to discharge towards leave after re-employment.

THE Governor-General in Council has declared that the provisions of Financial Notification No. 1,756, dated 8th March 1872, shall extend to the territories under the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, the Governor of Madras, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, respectively.

MR. WHITLEY STOKES, Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, who obtained one year's furlough to Europe from the 11th April 1871, took over charge of his office from Mr. H. S. Cunningham, at Simla, on the forenoon of the 12th instant, by permission of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council.

A CORRESPONDENT of a contemporary writes :—"The Happy Valley promises to be very much patronised this year, and from all accounts that famous summer retreat will be more than ever crowded. Murree will again be deserted—the resort of none but officers and old Punjabees whose conservatism shudders at the idea of the work of the province being done effectually during the heat of May, June, July, and August, in any place else than where *figs* grow and flourished, and where, to use the expressive words of one of your contemporaries, 'Puff and Piety' in days gone by held their sway."

ON Monday last the officers of the 19th Regiment entertained General Stock at their mess. The gallant General gives up the command of the Bombay Garrison, and proceeds in a few days to England. Colonel Gell, now Quartermaster General of the Bombay Army, succeeds to the command. General Stock has passed some forty six years in India, out of which he has only enjoyed furlough for about one year. There is but one feeling on this officer's retirement, and that is of deep regret that the Brigade loses a kindhearted commander. Colonel Gell has a good reputation, and will make an able successor.

THE FLYING SQUADRON ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

THE suggestion we offered yesterday morning, that a Fund should be raised by subscription for the purpose of entertaining the crews of the Flying Squadron at dinner, has been cordially taken up in Bombay; and we have much pleasure in publishing the following first list of subscriptions, Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier with characteristic liberality leading the subscription with the munificent gift of a thousand rupees :—

Cowasjee Jehanghier, Esq., C.S.I.	Rs. 1,000
Hon. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy	100
Hon. J. A. Forbes	100
Dr. R. A. Dallas	100
Narayen Vasudewjee, Esq	100

A number of other subscriptions have been promised; and we hope that gentlemen who intend to subscribe will send us in their names to-day or sign the circular that will be sent round to the merchants' offices. The Squadron is to leave Bombay on the 2nd proximo, and whatever is to be done must be done at once. The Governor gives the officers of the Squadron a ball at Malabar Point on Friday evening. The dinner of the [illegible] Club has been fixed for Tuesday, so as not to clash with the Civil Service dinner to Mr. Mansfield on Monday.

MILITARY ITEMS.

SURGEON-MAJOR STEWART, M.D., has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, British Medical Service, *vice* Deputy Inspector General O'Flaherty.

MAJOR DAVIDSON, of the 19th Regiment N. I., arrived last mail from England, and received charge of the Right Wing of the above corps from Major Claude Ducat. The latter officer will remain attached to the regiment for the present, but proceeds to Matheran a day or two hence on ten days leave.

PANCHGUNNY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the columns of one of your contemporaries of the 8th instant appeared a letter signed "Brown," making sweeping assertions against the hill station of Panchgunny. "Brown's" assertions concentrated in a few lines might read as follows—"After breakfasting at the traveller's bungalow, Brown, with his (imaginary) friends Jones and Robinson, sauntered through dirty roads and bye-ways . . . the absence of any village population, bazaar, shops of any kind, . . . no grain, butter, or anything can be had except what is occasionally brought in from the surrounding villages . . . moreover, that each house keeps a large salting barrel in which is stowed away everything in the shape of meat which cannot be sold at Mahableshwur." In the proximity of native huts there always exists some dirt, for nothing will make natives keep things entirely clean, but, if the roads and bye-ways of Panchgunny are dirty, I should like to know what "Brown" would really call those of so many cities and towns in India? As regards the absence of any village population, I have good authority for stating that when the last census was taken it numbered 215, to which may be added Europeans (68) with their servants and families (88) residing within their compounds; so, if "Brown" saw hardly any one, his faculties must have been somewhat obscured by the breakfast he took. [illegible] Europe shops at which most things are obtained, and the bazaar has hitherto supplied the ordinary wants of the residents and visitors at Panchgunny, many of whom I expect enjoy a higher station in life than "Brown and Co." do, or ever will. As for no grain, butter, or anything being had, except what is brought in from surrounding villages, is not that generally done in most stations? Some persons "go in" for the most rigid economy, beating natives down to the last "pice," yet are surprised at not being continually supplied with the *best* necessaries of life! As regards a salt barrel being kept in each house, in which are placed the "odds and ends" which cannot be sold at Mahableshwur, I wonder how "Brown" could have imagined such a sheer fabrication (but perhaps he adopted that plan while at Panchgunny), which can only result from a diseased mind, or a mind blinded by prejudice, which characterized "Brown's" letter throughout, as well as that of "Disappointment," which appeared in the columns of one of your contemporaries of the 3rd inst., and which was "approved of" by "Another Disappointed" who appeared in the columns of the same paper of the 4th inst. I am well aware that there are persons who have done, and will continue to do, their best (and worst) to deter people from going to Panchgunny, as well as prevent the High School [illegible] else succeeding there, but they are nearly as well known, as well as their reasons, for acting in the manner they do. In the columns of one of your contemporaries of the 18th inst. appeared a letter headed "Conclusive" (rather a misnomer, considering the probable source from which it sprung), and concluding with, "I walked away—Discontented," but [illegible] I have already written will be a sufficient reply to it as well as to others of a similar character, and I will therefore conclude by drawing the attention of "Brown, Disappointment, & Co." to a paragraph which appears in the work of a well known writer, and [illegible] that "calumny is the pastime of *little* [illegible]." By inserting this letter at an early date, you will greatly oblige

PRO-BONO-PUBLICO.

Bombay, 23rd April.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[SPECIAL DAILY TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 23RD APRIL, 2-10 P.M.

The Liverpool Market to-day was very quiet.

Sales	10,000 bales.
Surats	2,500 "
Imports	2,400 "
Fair Dhollera	8s. 1/16d.
Oomrawuttee	8s. 5/16d.
Orleans	11 5/16d.

The Manchester Market was nominally unchanged, but prices were slightly in favour of buyers.

7 lb. Shirtings	8 1½d.
8¼ lb. "	8 1½d.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LADY MAYO.

PARLIAMENTARY.

THE CARLIST RISING IN SPAIN.

RE-OPENING OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

THE AMERICAN COUNTER CASE.

LONDON, 22ND APRIL, 11-20 A.M.

The Countess of Mayo has been appointed an Honorary Lady of the Bedchamber to Her Majesty the Queen.

The members of the late Cabinet have signed a note of condolence to Lady Mayo.

LONDON, 23RD APRIL.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Cardwell announced that the annual military manœuvres would commence on the 31st August on Salisbury plain.

Mr. Stansfeld stated in the House that he was unable to say to what extent Government were prepared to give effect to Sir M. Lopes' motion for the relief of lunatics from local taxation as well as from charges for the administration of justice and police.

PARIS, 22ND APRIL.

A general rising of Carlists has commenced in Spain, and bands have appeared in several provinces. The Government have adopted measures for its repression, and troops are in readiness to march.

PARIS, 22ND APRIL, EVENING.

At the re-opening of the National Assembly the order of the day was decided upon. The Government demands, in the first place, that the imposition of the proposed new taxes be immediately discussed, and that afterwards the law for establishing a State Council be considered. Several deputies demanded that the subject of the re-organisation of the Army be immediately considered. M. Thiers, in reply, maintained the necessity for the establishment of a State Council. Relative to the Army Bill, he said, that Government required certain explanations from the commission appointed to consider the same, and that it would therefore be of considerable political importance to adjourn the public discussion of the question for three weeks. The assembly have therefore decided to discuss first the law for the establishment of a State Council, and afterwards the Army Bill.

WASHINGTON, 22ND APRIL.

The American counter case, which is most voluminous, has been presented to the Senate; it maintains that both parties have invested the arbitrator with all functions necessary to determine the issues of the case, and that being bound by such reasonable and established rules of law as it was supposed both parties had in view when entering upon the Treaty of Washington, it was to the highest interest of both Powers to come to a final settlement.

LONDON, 22ND APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed quiet but unchanged, and the London Cotton Market is very dull.

Fair Dhollera, 8⅝d.

Arrivals—Ships Ada and Redewater.

THE MAILS.

The Bombay mail of the 1st April was delivered in London to-day.

SUEZ, 22ND APRIL.

Outward bound for Bombay—s.s. Ionia on 20th inst.
Homeward bound from Bombay—South Tyne and Como on 20th idem.

(PRIVATE TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 22ND APRIL, 11-15 A.M.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day opened quiet.

Probable Sales	10,000 bales.
Receipts at U. S. Ports	4,000 "
Imports	6,000 "

LONDON, 22ND APRIL, 2-15 P.M.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day quiet and unchanged.

Sales	12,000 bales.
Surats	3,500 "
On Ex. and Spec	3,000 "
Imports	6,000 "
Total day's receipts at the U. S. Ports.	4,000 "
Fair Dhollera	8 1/16d.
Broach	9⅝d.
Uplands	11 1/16d.
Oomrawuttee	8 5/16d.
Coconada	7½d.
Orleans	11 5/16d.
Bombay Linseed	63/6.
Calcutta	62.
Ferozepore Rapeseed	63.
Calcutta Rapeseed	60.
Good native ordinary Coffee	67.

The Carlist rising in Spain increasing.

PARIS MUNICIPAL LOAN.

THE following telegram has been received from Paris :—

PARIS, 22ND APRIL.

The following are the winning numbers in the Paris Municipal Loan drawn at the quarterly drawing :—

No. 638,464, winning one hundred thousand francs.

697,919
72,833
each winning fifty thousand francs.

1,145,035
749,927
[illegible]
640,985
1,021,945
372,838
71,572
1,092,251
584,750
each winning ten thousand francs.

Unfortunately none of the winning numbers are held in Bombay.

NEWS-LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

MHOW, 22ND APRIL.

UNDER instructions from the Government of India, General Daly, C.B., has ordered H. H. the Holkar to cease interfering with the railway contractors and their people, who can now go wherever they like and take away stones, kunker lime, wood, and other materials in any quantities they please, paying for the same at their own valuation, namely, *nothing* !*

If the Holkar had foreseen this, I fancy he would have seen us far enough before he would have given us permission for the railway through his territories.

As to the legality, justice, or even advisability, of the Government of India's peremptory order, I shall write on another occasion.

The two days' showers we had last week have sensibly effected the atmosphere; and, though in the middle of the day it is still hot, the mornings and evenings are pleasant and cool.

The General gave a grand ball last week; and this week he gives a large croquet party. The 49th (Princess Charlotte of Wales') Regiment favoured us on the 17th, 19th, and 20th, with vocal and instrumental concerts. Some of the singing called forth well-deserved plaudits; and, on the whole, the entertainments were excellent.

* Our correspondent must be under some misapprehension on this point. We think it likely that the order of Government will simply authorise the contractors to take material so as to allow of the works being pushed on, the price to be fixed on enquiry by the Government officers.—ED. *B.G.*

THE INDIAN SERVICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If the Duke of Argyll is really in earnest in ordering the future exclusion of Europeans from the Uncovenanted Service, it appears to me that his Grace is strangely oblivious of the terms of the Queen's Proclamation on Her Majesty's memorable assumption of the government of this country in 1858.

The 10th clause of that solemn historical document runs in these words—"And it is Our further will that, so far as may be, Our subjects of *whatever race or creed be freely and impartially* admitted to offices in our service, the duties of which they may be qualified by their education, ability, and integrity, duly to discharge."

I cannot conceive how the words which I have italicized can be read as meaning anything more or less than what they clearly import. But perhaps the Duke (if his Grace should have condescended to notice the Proclamation at all) may have been advised that that quaint and legal proviso, "so far as may be," will justify him in his edict of exclusion. I would fain hope, however, that the British Government will see fit to refrain from lending itself to any miserable quibbling which might in any way tend to bring discredit upon Her Majesty's deliberate declarations as set forth in her said Proclamation.

Let the Duke of Argyll, and all the Ministers and officers of the Crown, not forget that that Proclamation is regarded by hundreds of thousands, nay millions of people, and among them by that infinitessimal, yet very important, section of Her Majesty's subjects—the expatriated British,—as the indefeasible Charter of their rights and liberties. It ought not to be tampered with, even by so illustrious a personage as his Grace of Argyll. The pledged faith of the Queen of England and Empress of India should not, and must not, be violated by a Secretary of State in the prosecution of his Utopian ideas as applied to the administration of British India.

Looking at the extracts from the Duke's despatches given by "A Lover of Justice" in his letter to the *Pioneer*, reproduced in your number of the 20th instant, there is too much reason to fear that what is observed by him is true, namely, that "Europeans are gradually to be ousted out of and discouraged from entering the Uncovenanted Service." But be this as it may, and whatever may be the policy that actuates the Secretary of State for India and his Council, there can be no doubt that the whole tenor of the recent despatches is strongly opposed to the letter and spirit of the Queen's Proclamation.

This is then a question which demands the most serious consideration of Her Majesty's Government. Her Majesty's Proclamation should not be trifled with in the way in which it assuredly will be, should the Duke of Argyll's new-fangled system be carried out. That he is determined it shall be carried out may easily be seen from the persistent manner in which he has pressed it on the attention of the Government of India, despite the just and sensible remonstrances addressed to him by that Government from time to time.

I trust I shall not be deemed too bold a prophet if I predict, as I think I may fairly do, that, should the Duke of Argyll's intentions be persevered in, a vast spirit of discontent will naturally be created in the minds, not only of the servants of Government in the Uncovenanted Service that come under the denomination of European, but also in the minds of the large class of European denizens of this country. Whether some or all of this body should be desirous or not desirous of saving the State, yet they must nevertheless not fail as a body to resent the gratuitous insult and indiginity needlessly cast upon them by a declaration which excludes them from ever obtaining any employment under the Government of India.

Whether it be wise or not to evoke such a feeling of resentment by a wanton exercise of despotic power, the inevitable course of consequent events must sooner or later determine.

23rd April. VATES.

FEMALE EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Considering the eagerness with which the so-called "reformers" regard any progressive movement, especially in the department of female education, it should be a matter of surprise that a great portion of your readers could be, as I have no doubt they are, unaware of the existence even of such an important institution as the Female Normal School of Bombay. Let alone for the present the cause of this ominous ignorance, however; that I do not partake of it will be amply explained by the fact of my having been blessed with a sister whose present and future welfare being my chief care, the means of securing it have my constant attention.

You will, I am sure, need telling that the project of the school originated some five years ago with the then Secretary of State for India, who was not slow also to provide funds and make other arrangements for its being carried out; the most important of them being the appointment from home of a lady of high accomplishments and experience to take sole charge of the new institution. Being thus secured against the premature decay lethargy that prevails on this side Suez, high hopes were entertained from the future working of the school when it was opened here in August 1869; prior to its formal inauguration a month or two after, as was then understood, when it was to have been put into active operation on the grand scale of its founder. That time has not yet arrived, nor does seem likely to in future. On the contrary, the funds apportioned for its sole use have been spent, I had almost said diverted, in the opening of its branches in the Mofussil. How absurd, Sir, to think of opening branches of an institution, which itself had scarce been allowed to have a footing! It will be easily perceived from this fact, however, that the letter of the directions from home being, at the best, observed, their spirit was entirely marred. The cause of this capricious conduct is, though not far to seek, far from doing credit to those concerned, who not only have disregarded everything that could have been turned to the furtherance of the object of the school, but mean to end with it as ignominiously as grudgingly they began with it. You, Sir, who are, of course, not acquainted with all the particulars bearing on this subject, will, at first sight, think this harsh language; but what milder tone could be used to describe conduct which has till now, for a period of four years, seemed to do its best to upset a project which, besides what good it would have with better treatment done on its own account, was to be the means of much more, as on *its* success depended the endowment of nearly half a dozen similar institutions in different parts of the country? Every report of the progress of the school has been passed over unnoticed; every indulgence that the school, by sheer virtue of the novelty of its character, was entitled to has been denied, and even the benefit that the school has shewn itself capable of conferring upon this country by supplying it with female teachers has been allowed to remain fallow. And the force of what this means will be somewhat conjectured when I recall to the mind of your readers that the mission of the Englishman—the regeneration of the people of India—is chiefly delayed by the absence of female teachers. This want, Sir, the Normal School has, thanks to the forbearance of the Lady Superintendent and the patience of the young ladies studying there, shewn itself capable of supplying in some measure since the past year. It is more than that since the present learned Principal of the Elphinstone High School, being deputed to report on the progress of the Normal School by our energetic Director of Public Instruction, spoke in high terms of that progress, remarking at the same time more than one case which proved already the attainment of the object of the school in some degree. This report, Sir, never saw the light, and thus a document which could have afforded to any person so disposed cause for congratulating a whole Empire has been to this moment allowed to moulder in a dark corner of a Government office desk. This, Sir, is but a solitary instance of the apathetic want of interest with which it has been the evil destiny of the school to be treated. Nay more, its very existence has been a nuisance in the sphere which meekly bows to the overbearing sway of official tyranny, which, you will recollect, contrived a few months back to make it virtually *non est* through the not too clever artifice of amalgamating it with its own branch at Poona! But it proved abortive. And, by the way, allow me to express our obligations to you for having so kindly come to our rescue then as well as when the school was first opened; and for aiding us in our attempts to defeat caprice and incite to greater action those to whom its management is intrusted. And now, Sir, what think you has led to another call being made upon your indulgence *in re* the same subject? Nothing less than an attempt to create the non-existence of an institution whose existence could not be annihilated. The Normal School has been, since the last month, transferred to some rooms which a Government Anglo-Vernacular Boys' School used till then for offering refuge to its truants, for which purpose they seem to have been admirably adapted by virtue of their close proximity to the lavatories and stables of a big building. Simply fancy a school for young ladies of the average age of 18 being situate in the dirtiest and hottest corner of a house, subject at all times to the stink of the privies and horse stalls, and surrounded by the noise and bustle of 500 unruly school boys! The idea, Sir, is revolting, and intimates an instance of, to use the mildest term applicable, official negligence which ought, you will no doubt agree with me, to be remedied without loss of time.—Yours, &c.

M. B. C. I.

18th April.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

MR. WHITE'S HISTORICAL PAINTING.

In the Town Hall Mr. W. Muir White is at present exhibiting his painting of the grand durbar on the race-course at Calcutta in December 1869 at which H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh was installed a Grand Commander of the Star of India. Many people have visited it within the past few days, and as its merits and its interesting nature become better known it will receive a much larger share of the public's attention and admiration. As a work of art, this picture does Mr. White great credit. He has treated a difficult subject with freedom and taste, so that though there were many hundreds of people in the tent where the ceremony took place they have been so managed that any impression of crowding is taken away; and of the colouring it may be said that it conveys a pleasing idea of what the gaiety and brilliance of that famous durbar must have been. The centre-piece of the picture is Lord Mayo, upon the silk-canopied däis, and into the attitude of this nobleman the artist seems to have thrown most of his power. Upright, manly, fearless-looking, finely-posed, stands the late Viceroy in his robes of State—the picture of a man of whom men could speak praiseworthily; of a man whose presence would induce the assassin not to face him, but to strike him in the back if he wished to succeed in his nefarious purposes. Stretching in front of the steps of the däis is a large mauve velvet carpet, with the royal arms gilded in the centre, and round the edge of it are ranged most of the celebrities of that day in India. The artist's skill in creating well-known faces from his pallet, though sure to exact admiration from all who see the picture, may still cause sadness, for that very skill shows many who have now passed away, and recals by a smile or a look upon a face pleasant traits of character which have disappeared with those who owned them. Here in the corner, behind the admirable portrait of our newest Knight, Sir Albert Sassoon, we get a glimpse of murdered Chief Justice Norman; at another place, not far off from His Excellency the Governor, who stands on the carpet to the right, we see the face of Mr. Bellasis, whose death was announced in Bombay the other day; then there is the late Viceroy, the story of whose death is a tale the deep lines of which time has not yet smoothened out from our memories; in the left-hand corner here is Sir Henry Durand, whose stalwart chest is covered with his honours, and how Sir Henry met his death on the elephant's back in the Punjab is still remembered; near the Maharajah Scindiah, that native gentleman with the tall feather in his head-dress is the Rajah of Kappoorthalla, who died a short time ago in the Red Sea when on his way to Europe: and there are more we could mention whose place can now be only in friendly memories or pictures such as these. To the left of the picture, the Duke of Edinburgh is being presented to Lord Sandhurst, Sir William Mansfield that was, by Mr. C. U. Aitchison, immediately after his installation. Somehow the Prince is the figure we admire least in the painting. He looks awkward, and while his hand is held out his eyes seem to be directed to some person other than Lord Sandhurst. In front of the picture, occupying a very conspicuous position, but not interfering with the portraits of the full-sized persons around, are two pages, one of whom, although a son of Lord Mayo's, is represented, curiously enough, with his back to the spectators. Near them stands a Parsee gentleman whom Bombay residents would scarcely recognise as Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, although they would find no difficulty whatever in making out Sir A. D. Sassoon, who stands before him. Near Sir A. D. Sassoon, Col. Meade and the Hon. Col. Strachey can be instantaneously recognised; the Rana of Dholepore, a gentleman not conspicuous for sweet looks, elbows Col. Strachey. (Next him is the handsome figure of H. H. the Maharajah of Rewa, who is now the victim of leprosy; next to him stands the Rajah of Jeypore, the contiguity of whom to Lady Mayo recalls to mind the amusing caricatures of the Rajah's famous dancing essay with her Ladyship. Behind him the oval face of the Begum of Bhopal peeps over his shoulder, and just a glimpse can be had of the gold and silver shawl her Highness wore to do honour to the Duke of Edinburgh. Near Lady Mayo are Lady Ulick Browne, the Hon. Mrs. Burne, and Lady Napier of Merchistoun in a cluster. On the Blane, Lord Napier of Merchistoun, &c. Then comes the Maharajah Scindiah, in a red puggaree, wearing his characteristic look of pride or something very like it; filling up the space between him and the Maharajah Vizianagram, who is a splendid looking fellow, and finely dressed, comes the Rajah of Kuppoorthulla; shouldering Vizianagram is Sir Henry Durand, and next to him is Sir Richard Temple, who, with his cocked hat under his arm, is leaning forward as if wishing to see the Duke of Edinburgh. These are the chief characters who figure in Mr. White's picture. We believe the friends of the less prominent figures will acknowledge the likeness to be just, and as for the portraits of the chief personages, it seems to us they will be received with delight by the nation, which will love to have such an opportunity as Mr. White's picture affords for connecting triumphs in our Indian administration with the life like presentment of those who wrought them. Mr. White's picture is destined for Calcutta, if we mistake not, but after Bombay has seen it and judged it, it will remain to be seen whether it will not also desire to secure for its Town Hall a sister picture of an event which was as interesting to Bombay as any other part of India.

BANDORA vs. BOMBAY.

To Francis Stanger Leathes, Esq., Clerk to the Justices of Peace for the Town and Island of Bombay.

Sir,—In reference to the arrangement about to be carried into effect by the Municipality of Bombay for the removal of the town sweepings to Bandora to be deposited upon a piece of land recently acquired from Government for grazing purposes, I am instructed to give you notice that it is the intention of the proprietors and inhabitants of the surrounding district to take such steps as they may be advised to oppose the action of the Municipality should the works now being carried on at Bandora be proceeded with.—I have, &c.,

EDWARD LUFF HAWKINS,
Honorary Secretary, Bandora Committee.
Bandora Hill, 22nd April.

BOMBAY.

A Library at Chicklee.—We observe that a library was opened recently at Chicklee, near Surat.

Educational.—The camp of Dr. Bühler, Educational Inspector, Northern Division, is at present at Bulsar.

Damaun.—We learn from Damaun that on the 14th instant it was cloudy there during the whole day, and a few showers of rain fell in the course of the evening.

The Municipal Draft Act.—The *Indu Prakash* calls upon the public associations of this city to protest against the new Municipal Draft Act without loss of time.

Vehar Lake.—The height of water in the tower of Vehar Lake, up to the 20th April, measured 38 feet 7 tenths; on the corresponding date of the previous year it was 48 feet 4 tenths.

The Gaekwar's Brother-in-Law.—The brother-in-law of the Gaekwar, who has gone to Nowsaree, is engaged at present in preparing the accounts of the fourteen mahals of that station.

Fire.—On Monday a fire broke out in a cadjan hut at Dharavee, near Mahim, belonging to one Hajee Adum. The fire was soon put out by the exertions of the neighbouring people. The damage is estimated at Rs. 75.

Suspected Theft.—The Senior Magistrate yesterday fined a man named Abee Cassum ten rupees, with the alternative of ten days' imprisonment, for having in his possession a number of gunny bags, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained.

Perjury.—At the Fort Police Court on Monday one Nuthaba Sutwajee, a hamal, appeared before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, and obtained a warrant against a countrymen of his named Madhoo Dowlutia Powar, whom he charged with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding.

Grant Road Theatre.—To-night the members of the Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Club reproduce, at the Grant Road Theatre, the very popular Gujeratee play entitled "Goolnar the Chaste." This play has been performed with success on previous occasions, and is likely to have a successful run for several nights to come.

Victoria Theatrical Company.—It will be seen from a notice elsewhere that the amateurs of the abovementioned company perform to-night, at their own theatre, the new Gujeratee play entitled "Jehangir," to be followed by an amusing farce. The play possesses several attractive features; and it is to be trusted the efforts of the company will be rewarded with a bumper house.

Gangs of Villains in Bombay.—The *Arya Mitra* reports the existence of various tolis, or gangs of villains, in Bombay, who practise different kinds of frauds and villainy. Some of these gangs forge currency notes, some intercept hoondees or bills of exchange coming by post, some practise cheating on dealers of cloths, and others pawn sham gold ornaments and raise money.

Alarming News.—Two correspondents from Wai, in the Sattara zilla, inform us that theft and robbery have become the order of the day. The road between Wai and Poona is infested with robbers, who in open daylight loot passengers and commit worse crimes on their persons. On the morning of the 15th instant, the stamp vendor of Khandalla, near Wai, while proceeding to the latter place to purchase stamps, was caught hold of by robbers, tied with his own turban to a tree, and forced to part with every pie he had on pain of being instantly cut off, a drawn sword being placed hung over his throat by a ruffian. The robbers left him tied to the tree, and he was only liberated after some time by some passengers who happened to pass that way after the robbers had left him. Even in the town of Wai, robberies have become so common that people fear for the security of their lives and property even in their houses. It will be in the recollection of the public that, only a few days ago, the Government dawk was looted by these robbers at the Katrij Ghaut, which is only a few miles distant from Poona *en route* to Wai and Mahableshwur. The season for the exodus to Mahableshwur has commenced, and there will be immense mischief done if these robbers be not put down at once. We have been given to understand that the Sattara authorities have for the last few years dispensed with the salutary rule which existed since the time of the Sattara Maharaja, of forcing all suspicious characters to be at home at night and answer to the enquiries of the police who were charged with watching them. Is this true, and if so, what is the reason of it?—*Indu Prakash.*

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The s. s. Arcot, 1,131 tons, Captain C. M. H. Day, arrived yesterday from Calcutta (April 10th) with a general cargo.

The barque Ocean Beauty, 579 tons, Captain C. Pearse, arrived yesterday from Chittagong with a cargo of rice.

The s.s. Bellona, Captain Powers, arrived yesterday from Liverpool (March 21st) via the Suez Canal with a general cargo, and Mrs. Smith and three children as passengers.

The ship Doxford, 682 tons, Captain A. Robertson, arrived yesterday from Liverpool (December 8th) with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Owen and Okell.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Hindostan, 1,746 tons, Captain W. Roskell, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with a cargo of 1,219½ chests Malwa opium, 1,545 bales cotton, 41¾ cwts. elephant teeth, and the following passengers:—For Hongkong—Mr. W. Macaulay and Mr. J. Jewrat.

The ship Augusta, 1,326 tons, Captain E. S. Raynes, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a cargo of 7,255 bales cotton, 172 bales wool, 1,600 cwts. galls, 275 cwts. horns, 300 cwts. coir yarn, 1,025½ cwts. rags, 150 cwts. goat hair, 1,500 cwts. jute, 550 cwts. hemp rope, and 192 cwts. hemp.

The s. s. Blythwood, 770 tons, Captain Henry Miller arrived on the 22nd instant from Newcastle (Feb. 24th) via the Suez Canal with a cargo of 69 bundles spice, 28 bundles gum, and twenty-seven deck passengers. The vessel touched at Port Said, Jeddah, and Aden, and is consigned to Messrs. Alsen, Riebe & Co.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.				APRIL.	LOW WATER.			
Time.		Height.			Time.		Height.	
H.	M.	FT.	IN.		H.	M.	FT.	IN.
0	3 m	7	2	Wednesday ... 24	5	37 m	7	11
11	53 a	6	0		6	3 a	5	0
......		....		Thursday 25	6	12 m	8	7
0	43 a	7	5		6	41 a	4	6
0	27 m	5	10	Friday 26	6	50 m	8	9
1	26 a	7	2		7	23 a	3	11
1	5 m	5	4	Saturday 27	7	31 m	8	5
2	13 a	6	8		8	10 a	3	1
3	7 a	5	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7	5
2	41 m	3	4	Monday......... 29	9	10 m	6	1
4	6 a	4	8		10	11 a	1	8
3	48 m	2	5	Tuesday......... 30	10	17 m	4	10
5	16 a	4	1		11	38 a	1	10

Moon—Last Quarter, 30th, 1h. 11m. P.M.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]
NOTICE.
THE GREAT NORTHERN INDIA DERBY SWEEP—1872.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
MAJOR G. DALRYMPLE HAY, B. S. C.
C. E. HERBERT, ESQ.
B. E. DOMVILE, ESQ., R. H. A.
Tickets Rupees 10 (ten) each, Cash.

Five per cent will be deducted (for the benefit of the Murree Racket Court Building Fund, and the "Peshawur Vale" Hunt and Race Funds).

Rs. 500 (five hundred) will be divided amongst those who draw *starters*.

After deducting all expenses the residue will be divided—
The winner to take two-thirds.
The second horse „ one-quarter.
The third horse „ one-twelfth.

To close on the 21st May, and drawing to take place the same day at the Murree Club.

Applications and remittances to be made to
THE SECRETARY,
Murree Club, Murree.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

The following short causes were heard yesterday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley:—

SUMMEERMUL SURUJMUL V. MAHOMED ALLY IBRAHIMJEE AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Marriott, for defendants, asked that the case be transferred to the long cause list. It involved a question of jurisdiction. The action was brought on a hoondie made by one of the defendants at Burhanpore. The other defendant had come on a visit to Bombay and signed the hoondie here.

Mr. Macpherson, for the plaintiff, said no written statement had been filed, and asked that defendants should be required to file before Monday next; or that, in default, the case be set down as a short cause. The case was accordingly postponed for a written statement being filed.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON V. WASUDEW CRUSTNA SENOY.

Mr. Leith, for the plaintiff, moved for a decree by consent.

Mr. Hormusjee Pestonjee, for defendant, consented to a decree, but without costs.

The Court made a decree that plaintiff should be put into possession of the house and land mentioned in the plaint on or before the 15th May next; each party to pay his own costs.

SOOGUNCHUND SEWDAS V. MAHOMED ALLY IBRAHIMJEE AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Marriott, for defendant, applied for a postponement in order to put in a written statement.

Mr. Macpherson, for plaintiff, said the facts were precisely the same as in the other case against the same defendants.

The case was postponed for a written statement being filed: or in default, to be set down as a short cause.

BANIBAEE AND OTHERS V. FAZULBHOY NENSEY.

Mr. Mayhew for plaintiffs, a Mahomedan woman and her children, and Mr. Macpherson for the defendant, the residuary legatee under his father's will. By order of the Court a sum of Rs. 15,000 had been paid into Court; and the questions were, who was to be the trustee, from what date interest should run, and who was to pay the costs of the suit? After some discussion, the case was postponed for evidence being taken: the question of costs reserved.

GUJANAN CHRISHNAJEE V. NARAYEN WITTOJEE AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Farran said the parties in this case, a mortgage suit, had come to a settlement; and he asked for permission to withdraw it. Application granted.

CHANDA RAMJEE V. RAGHUNATH RAMDYAL AND ANOTHER.

On Mr. Macpherson's application on behalf of the plaintiff, it was ordered that substituted service be effected on the second defendant Ramdyal Joykissondas at Malligaum; and the case was for that purpose postponed until 11th June next.

WALLJEE OOMERSEY V. SOONDERJEE GOVINDJEE.

Mr. Macpherson appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant appeared in person, and applied that the suit be transferred to the long cause list as he had several defences to make. The suit was ordered to be transferred to the long cause list. The defendant was ordered to file a written statement on or before 11th June next.

AGA MAHOMED HOOSEIN V. MAHOMED MIRZA.

Mr. Anstey appeared for the plaintiff. The action was brought to recover Rs. 5,900 on a promissory note dated 20th December 1865, payable at Bombay within two months from date. The defendant and his wife borrowed the money at Bagdad. Defendant had latterly been residing at Lucknow. As to the question of limitation of the suit, his Lordship remarked that if a party, after executing a document, went out of the jurisdiction, the time he stayed out of the jurisdiction should not count. The Court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 5,900, with interest at 24 per cent. as agreed upon from 20th February 1866 till judgment, costs, and interest on the judgment at 6 per cent. till payment.

THEFT OF PEARLS.

At the Fort Police Court, on Monday, a Hindoo jeweller, named Nemchund Melapchund, appeared with his solicitor, Mr. Jefferson, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, and obtained apprehension and search warrants against Deepchund Bhugwandass and Motichund Bhugwandass, whom he charged with cheating, in respect of certain quantities of pearls, of the value of about Rs. 4,000.

Nemchund Melapchund said—I am a jeweller, and reside at Gunneshwady. I know Deepchund Bhugwandass and Motichund Bhugwandass, who trade at Poona under the style of Motichund Bhugwandass, and who are residents of Poona, and have been occasionally coming down to Bombay for the purpose of making purchases. On the 27th November 1871, the said Deepchund Bhugwandas came to my shop and desired to see some pearls. Out of the lot I showed him he selected 595 chows and 13½ dokras of pearls, and settled the price thereof with me at Rs. 4-8 per chow, making the sum of Rs. 2,678-1-0, the purchase money thereof. I asked him for payment before delivery, when he said he wanted to take the pearls on *jaugur, i. e.*, for selection before purchase, as he wanted to show them for approval to some persons in Poona; and that he would either return them or pay the settled value within eight days from the day I delivered the said pearls, upon taking his acknowledgment in my books. I made repeated applications to Deepchund for return of the pearls or payment of their value. On the 3rd January 1872 the said Deepchund again came to my shop in Bombay, and told me that he had the pearls with him, and that he had a purchaser for the same in Poona for Rs. 4-4 per chow; and that if I authorized him to take that price he would recover from the intending purchaser and send me the purchase money at that rate or he would return me the pearls. I agreed to such reduction in the price, and authorized him to part with the pearls on condition that he should receive the purchase money and send it to me at once. On the same day Deepchund asked me to show him some more pearls. I showed him a lot from which he took out two bunches, and the price thereof was mentioned by me for one bunch at the rate of Rs. 8-8 per chow, and for the other bunch at the rate of Rs. 121 per chow. He asked to take them to show to the intending purchasers in Poona for approval before purchasing them, and promised either to return them to me or send the value as stated by me immediately after he went to Poona with the purchase money of the pearls he had first taken from me. Upon the faith of his promise I delivered to Deepchund such last-mentioned pearls and took his acknowledgment in my books. Four days after this I received a letter from him to say that he had been able to sell the first quantity of pearls received by him from me and one of the two bunches he had afterwards received. In this letter he enclosed two hoondies for Rs. 900 each, payable fifteen days after date upon persons who have since refused payment. After the receipt by me of these hoondies, Motichund Bhugwandas, a brother of Deepchund, came to me and asked me to let him have 481½ chows of pearls which he had seen at my shop, saying that he had a purchaser for them in Poona. The price of these last-mentioned pearls was settled at Rs. 5-2 per chow. I refused to deliver the said last-mentioned pearls to him, saying that I would send them in charge of my man to Poona, where he might pay the value to and receive the pearls from him. Motichund promised me that he would do so. I sent a man named Dulsookh Lulloobhoy to Poona afterwards in charge of the pearls with positive instructions not to deliver the pearls to the said Deepchund Bhugwandas unless the value thereof (Rs. 2,412-4-6) was paid by him. I am informed, and verily believe, that Deepchund, on the 20th March 1872, received the said pearls in Poona from Dulsookh Lulloobhoy, promising immediately payment in cash, but that the next day he gave him a hoondie for Rs. 2,000, payable in Bombay one month after date, and promised to pay the remainder which he has not yet done. The said hoondie has not been [illegible] on whom it is drawn. Under these circumstances, I charge the said Deepchund Bhugwandas and Motichund Bhugwandass with cheating and criminal breach of trust under the Indian Penal Code, and I pray that warrants may be issued for their apprehension and search of their house, and such other places in Poona as may be pointed out by me. And I also pray that they may be dealt with according to law. I am informed, and verily believe, that Deepchund and Motichund have now concealed themselves or absconded from their place of business in Poona; and further, that they have mortgaged or otherwise disposed of the said several quantities of pearls they received from me or a greater portion thereof.

The magistrate granted the application as prayed for.

THE CONSPIRACY CASE.

On Monday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Connon, Senior Magistrate, Bhewa buggywalla, Heerjee Hemraj, Premjee Josee, Ismael Godur, Abdool Rahimon Hajee Cadur, Poonja Lohar, Noor Acha, and Oomajee Ballajee, were again placed at the bar, charged with conspiring to fabricate false evidence and abetment thereof, and conspiring to prefer false charges against Kurrimkhan bin Sudookhan, Harroon Latiff, and Walljee Khemjee, with intent to injure, knowing that there was no just or lawful ground for such proceedings, and abetment thereof. Mr. Payne conducted the prosecution. Mr. Nusserwanjee, pleader, appeared for the first prisoner; Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher, for the second; Mr. Leith, barrister-at-law, for the fourth; and Mr. Peile, for the fifth; the rest being unrepresented.

The evidence of the following witness gives the full particulars of the case:—

Cooverjee Jetta said—I am a labourer and reside in Doongeree. I know all the defendants except No. 5. I know one Prema Dewkurn and one Doolub Shamjee, also one Pitamber and one Ebi. This Ebi is the servant of defendant No. 4. Seven or eight days before the holiday of Mukkur Sunkrant (13th Jan. last) I met defendant Poonja Lohar, defendant Heerjee Hemraj, one Premjee Dewkurn, not now present, one Doolub Shamjee, also Pitamber beforementioned, also defendant Ismael Godur, also defendant Bewa buggywallah, also defendant Premjee Josee. I met all these persons in the stable of the said Premjee Dewkurn by previous arrangement made on the same day. Defendant Heerjee Hemraj said on this occasion in my hearing and the hearing of the other persons present—"There is a case against Ismael Godur's partner in the Police Court. He is being prosecuted by his younger brother, who is being assisted by one Harroon and one Curreem. If you get up a scheme like the case at Surat where three Brahmins were charged with stabbing and sentenced to three years' imprisonment each—if we will make some such scheme—we shall get two thousand rupees." Poonja then said—"My uncle is on bad terms with me. If the same sort of scheme is used against him I will give you 1,000 rupees." Then Premjee Dewkurn and Heerjee Hemraj said to Premjee Josee—"We shall send you to Ahmedabad, where you will be slightly wounded, one stab on the back the other on the chest, by us, and we will give you 500 rupees." They further said to me that Premjee Josee would be sent to Ahmedabad and that I should give evidence. I said that I was a poor labourer. Premjee Josee said—"How can I allow my body to be stabbed?" Premjee and Heerjee said—"What is that to you, a man was stabbed in Surat slightly, that is Pitamber, and three Brahmins were sentenced to three years' imprisonment each. Pitambar was present and showed a wound on his breast healed." Premjee Josee then agreed to go to Ahmedabad and to be wounded. I agreed from fear to give evidence and I was to get from 5 to 50 rupees. I was to say that I saw Premjee Josee, Harroon, Curreem and Waljee Lohar start by the train from Bombay to Ahmedabad. On the following day Bhewa buggywalla and Premjee Josee pointed out to me Walljee, Curreem and Harroon, whom I had not known before. On the evening of the same day I met Heerjee Hemraj, Bewa buggywalla, Poonja Lohar, Premjee Josee, Premjee Dewkurn, Doolub Shamjee, and Pitamber in the same stable as before. There was a further conversation on the same subject. The same persons met in the same place again two or three days before the Mukkur Sunkrant holiday. Premjee Josee said—"How could I go to Ahmedabad? My mother and wife are expected." There was a discussion among them, when Heerjee Hemraj and Premjee Dewkurn said that I should go to Ahmedabad where I should be slightly wounded, and they said I should get 500 rupees. Premjee Josee was to give evidence. I in fact agreed to take Premjee Josee's place in this plot and he was to take mine. On the Mukkur Sunkrant day all the parties met as before except Poonja Lohar. The man Ebi came there with rupees in a handkerchief which he said his master Ismail sent and that they were Rs. 2,000. He gave the money to Heerjee Hemraj. Poonja Lohar came with a bundle saying—"I have but 500 rupees now, I will bring 500 rupees afterwards." I got 25 rupees then. Heerjee Hemraj said he was going to Kurrachee and when he returned he would settle with them all; and he said further—"You make the arrangement, in the meantime, in my absence." Heerjee Hemraj the same evening gave 200 rupees to Bewa buggywalla for gharrie and provisions to Ahmedabad. The day before the last Buckree-eed I went to Ahmedabad (19th Feb.) in company with Bewa buggywalla, Doolub Shamjee, and Pitamber. We four went in Ahmedabad to a house hired by a boarding-house keeper next door to his own boarding-house near the station. Next morning we all went to the station to send a telegram. Prisoner Bewa sent the telegram. It was sent to Premjee Dewkurn. At the station that morning we met Doongersy Narayen, a Marwarree (Ram Narayen) and a fat man not now here. I do not know who the fat man is. On the evening of that day prisoner Bewa buggywalla, Doolub Shamjee, and Pitamber took me to the river. I had a carpet bag with me. Doolub Shamjee cut the bag. I took some liquor and became intoxicated. Pitamber then stabbed me on the chest and Doolub Shamjee stabbed me on the back. One of them said to me not to raise an alarm till they got into the town. I remained quiet for a time, but then raised an alarm and policemen came and took me to the hospital, where I saw a European sahib. I made a statement to that sahib—I do not know the sahib. I subsequently made statements, instructed by two men who were sitting down with me, Pitamber and Doolub Shamjee. This was before the sahib magistrate came. I signed the statements which I made. There are three sheets and four signatures by me (sheets marked for identification *a*, *a* 1, and *a* 2). I made the statements to which my signatures are attached to a fat moonshee, a Mahomedan. I do not recollect that the statements were read over to me before signing. I was lying in a cot and was asked to sign. Now I remember they were read over to me before I signed. While I was being carried from the river to the hospital I made the charge as I was instructed, to the effect that Walljee, Harroon, and Curreem had struck me and took away my Rs. 500. I said I had been wounded by a knife. I pointed to my wounds. I was asked by the police where Walljee, Harroon and Curreem lived. I told the police these three men were brought to me by the last two prisoners. I said those were the three men who had struck me. On the occasion of the meeting two or three days before the Mukkur Sunkrant, Heerjee Hemraj and Premjee Dewkurn said that I was to charge Waljee Lohar, Curreem and Harroon with wounding me and with taking away my Rs. 500. I was arrested at Ahmedabad in this case upon a warrant issued from Bombay. I have not seen either Doolub or Pitamber since I was arrested. Up to the day I was arrested I was in the habit of seeing them frequently.

The respective counsel for prisoners Nos. 1, 2, 4, and 5 reserved their right of cross-examination.

The other prisoners also reserved their right of cross-examination of this witness.

The Magistrate then adjourned the case for further enquiry till Tuesday the 30th inst.

A MISSIONARY CONFERENCE.

(*Bombay Guardian.*)

We have already mentioned the proposal to hold a Conference of Missionaries at Allahabad, at the close of the present year. A correspondent of the *Witness* thinks—

> "that it is the duty of all Christians who wish for the conversion of India to Christ to unite in prayer that such a Conference may be held, and not only that it may be held, but that when it *is* held there may be such an out-pouring of God's Spirit as has *never been witnessed since the day of Pentecost.*"

We understand that the missionaries of Madras have decided to accede to the proposal. We believe that those of Calcutta and Bombay are hardly so unanimous in the opinion that such a Conference is desirable. The correspondent from whose letter we have given the above extract seems to have a misconception of what is proposed to be done in this Conference. The list of subjects to be discussed at the Conference is truly formidable; it includes all questions of Mission policy and all departments of missionary operations; and on the supposition that the Conference are to be together for a week, we see not how it will be possible to have much time or heart left for prayer. We ourselves believe that if the missionaries of India could come together, not all perhaps in one locality, but those of each region in some suitable centre, for the purpose of consecrating themselves to God and of waiting upon him for a baptism of the Spirit, that they may be endued with power from on high for the work of saving souls, much more important results would follow than from a mere Conference for the discussion of methods, with devotional exercises interspersed. We would not be understood as denying that good might result from such a Conference; but the other sort of convocation seems to us the more important.

HASTY PASSING OF BILLS.

(*Indu-Prakash*).

We feel that we are in duty bound to join in the complaints made by some of our local contemporaries that bills are passed in the Supreme Council of Calcutta with so much haste that no time is left for the press to pronounce its opinions on them. If the press is to have no voice in the enactments of laws and regulations of the country—as it seems to have been virtually deprived of it of late by the hasty proceedings of the Council—how does the Council expect to see the opinions abroad in favour of or against the bills they introduce? We do not think that the heads of all Councillors taken together will make one omniscient head. The press might sometimes point out imperfections in a bill which certain circumstances might render the whole Council blind to. It might hit at things which entirely escaped the sight of our Supreme Councillors. The complaint, which we now make, arose directly from the hasty passing of the bill for regulating the procedure of the Courts of Criminal Judicature not established by Royal Charter. We received a copy of the bill on Friday the 12th instant, and after six days we learned that the bill had passed the Supreme Council. It might give pleasure to Mr. Stephens to think over the number of bills passed in his time. But if many of these Acts should demand amendments within a short time hence, whom will want of foresight be attributed to?

INDIAN ITEMS.

A Telegraph Office, at a cost of Rs. 20,450, is to be opened at Coconada.

The "Dengue" at Calcutta.—The terrible prevalence of dengue fever in Calcutta will be well understood by our readers when they hear that the Cathedral Mission College has been closed for the last two days owing to to its ravages. The Principal and Professors have been attacked, and to such an extent has the attendance of the students been affected that the college has been closed till Monday.—*Indian Mirror.*

Indigo.—From Messrs. Thomas and Co.'s *Price Current* of the 12th instant, we learn that the weather throughout Lower Bengal is unusually hot for this season, and rain is a good deal wanted both for the October plant, and to enable planters to get in their spring sowings. In Tirhoot and the adjoining districts complaints of caterpillars have been general, and in some places the plant has suffered also from the strong westerly winds which have prevailed. Owing to the young crop being by this time pretty strong, the damage caused by caterpillars has not been to any great extent, and they are reported to be disappearing.

Suspicious.—Yesterday morning at 5 o'clock, a girl 13 years old, went to bathe at the railway ghat, accompanied by about twenty women. After they had all returned home it was discovered that the girl was missing. On information being given to the police, some constables with the male relatives of the girl, by means of dragging the river, recovered the girl's body at 1 P.M. It was frightfully disfigured having been devoured, it is supposed, by turtles. Nearly all the girl's jewels (valued about Rs. 150) had disappeared, only one anklet and bracelet remaining on the body.—*Bengal Times.*

A "Lively" Town to Live in.—Leopards and tigers appear to be getting too near neighbours to be pleasant. Our establishment, when we are late in going to press, spend the night on the premises, having lately been alarmed by tigers prowling near their houses after dark. On the 15th instant, information was brought to our inspector of police that a leopard had committed havoc amongst the dogs and goats close to Karaingunge, which is on the opposite side of the river. He immediately went over, and after much trouble, found that the animal had taken shelter in a cane jungle, in a village situated to the south of Karaingunge, and despatched it with two shots. It was a good sized male leopard. We hear that there are several more annoying the villagers greatly.—*Ibid.*

Private Carruthers, of H. M.'s 5th Regiment, has been committed to the High Court for trial on a charge of lurking house-trespass by night at Meerut. Our readers will remember the gallant way in which the prisoner was captured by Veterinary Surgeon Poyser, in whose house the offence is alleged to have been committed.—*Pioneer.*

Ghazeepore and the Mayo Memorial Fund.—A crowded meeting of native gentlemen was held in the Victoria School House at Ghazeepore on Friday last, the 19th instant, in aid of the Mayo Memorial Fund for the North-Western Provinces. The chair was taken by Mr. R. F. Saunders, the magistrate of the district, and three resolutions, of substantially the same effect as those passed at the Central Meeting at Allahabad, were adopted unanimously. The feelings of abhorrence for the great crime which had been committed against the dignity of the Crown and of sympathy for Lady Mayo, which actuated the meeting, were expressed in the strongest terms. A committee was then elected for the purpose of raising subscriptions, and the sum of Rs. 304 was subscribed in the room. The meeting is described as the largest assembly of native gentlemen ever held in Ghazeepore.—*Ibid.*

Narrow Escape of a Boating Party.—Last Saturday two little girls, daughters of our District Superintendent of Police, left Dacca for Calcutta in a pinnace under the charge of their elder brothers. An account of the misfortune that befel them in the afternoon of Saturday is described in a letter we have received this morning from one of the party, and we doubt not will prove not only interesting but a warning to those obliged to travel by boat at this season of the year. Our correspondent writes as follows:—"I will not pretend to tell you all that happened, but you are quite welcome to as much as I do know, or rather remember, of what was the most intensely painful and exciting half-hour I ever passed in my life. We were going along on the deep side of the river nearly opposite a *char*, which I have since heard is called Bucktabally, when I perceived clouds gathering in that quarter of the horizon, which, as you well know at this time of the year, is a certain indication of what is termed a Nor-Wester. I went on deck and pointed this out to the *Manjee*, and suggested that the towing-rope which he had paid out to an unusual and unnecessary lengths, should be shortened. As an additional precaution, I also ordered out a stout cable, all the crew were sent on shore with it, and I had no doubt whatever that we should have made "Ghoulla Khall" without accident. When the storm first burst upon us, out of the three men who held the cable, two let go as soon as they found that the work was getting hard, but one old man held on until he was fairly dragged into the water. We now had only the thin towing-rope to depend on, and I anxiously watched its gradual tightening. Out of the four men who held this rope not one made any effort to assist us, but taking off their bamboo shoulder-rests left us to the mercy of the storm. The boat which was of Calcutta make, drawing only four inches of water, at once canted over on her side taking in quantities of water through all the side windows. She never righted until we were blown completely across the river on to a *char* where she settled down on the sand. The whole way across, the danger was most imminent, and I feel confident she would have gone down sooner if the violent wind had not blown us across so rapidly. Determined to make a struggle to save, at least one of the children, I took the younger in my arms, and climbed on the roof of the boat, but directly the boat became stationary I managed to rescue the other, who with an ayah was quietly awaiting death with a calmness almost incredible in a child only nine years of age. She neither screamed nor wept, but when she saw me leave her apparently to suffer a cruel death, she said her simple child's prayer, and with a heroism intensely painful to me, she suffered and was strong. Fortunately our cook boat came up shortly and took us off."—*Ibid.*

THE CHOLERA IN THE N. W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.

While the medical and police authorities of Jounpore, and the Sanitary Commissioner, N. W. P., are persuaded that the visitation of cholera to which Jounpore, and in a lesser degree some adjacent districts, have been subjected, proceeded from Pertabgurh and marched on the whole eastward, the authorities of Oudh are equally positive that the outbreak began in Jounpore and extended thence westward into Pertabgurh. The first Oudh case is declared to have been that of a man who had just returned from Badshapore in Jounpore to his home in the Puttee tehsil of Pertabgurh. It is probable therefore, from this conflict of authorites on the first facts, that we shall not get anything very authoritative in the way of conclusions regarding the course and other conditions of the disease. One thing, however, is certain—that the disease has been much more virulent in Oudh than in these provinces, and far more virulent in one *tehsil* than anywhere else. In fact more than half, both of the seizures and of the deaths which occurred in the whole of the Pertabgurh district, took place in the single *tehsil* of Puttee which borders on Jounpore. In the whole district there had been, up to the 17th instant, 4,646 seizures and 3,172 deaths, of which 2,456 seizures and 1,579 deaths occurred in Puttee alone. Dr. G. S. Sutherland, the Sanitary Commissioner of Oudh, has visited and closely inspected this particular *tehsil*, to ascertain whether there was anything peculiar in its sanitary circumstances to account for the exceptional violence of the disease within it. We understand, however, that he can detect nothing singular in the conditions of the especially afflicted villages to explain their greater mortality. Some indeed are worse off than others for drinking water, owing to the number of wells destroyed by the floods of last year; and in the wells which remain uninjured, the water is said to be higher than usual and more turbid. But the coincidences between these circumstances and a particular severity of cholera are not uniform enough to permit an induction.—*Pioneer.*

THE HON. MR. CHAPMAN ON THE INCOME-TAX.

The following is a full report of the speech of the Hon. Mr. Chapman on the Income-tax, of which we published an abstract in Monday's *Gazette*:—

The Hon. Mr. Chapman said—"My Lord, looking to the exceptional position in which the Government of India are placed in consequence of the deplorable calamity which has so recently befallen the country, I do not consider your Lordship in Council could with propriety have pursued any course in respect to the income-tax other than that now proposed.

"It seems to me that the issue is of far greater magnitude and importance than the mere consideration whether the Government could or could not afford to forego this comparatively small sum of £570,000. In my opinion the whole question of continuing direct taxation is to a great extent involved in the decision, for I am satisfied that, if the Government had decided on abandoning the income-tax this year, it would be impossible to reimpose it next year, and this would have embarrassed, to an unjustifiable extent, the action of your Lordship's successor in dealing finally with the question of direct taxation. Therefore, my Lord, on these grounds alone, I am fully prepared to support the bill under consideration.

"But I feel that it behoves me to go further on this occasion, and to state it as my firm conviction, that the system of directly taxing the wealthy non-agricultural classes of the community of this country ought not to be given up. I cannot reconcile it to my sense of justice that traders and other rich inhabitants of our presidency towns and large centres of commerce, who are entirely dependent on the stability of our rule for their enjoyment of this world's good things, should not contribute their fair share towards the public burthen. Whatever the defects of our government may be, there can be no question that we have afforded the most perfect protection against violent outrages and crimes, and I do think the wealthy classes ought to pay for this inestimable benefit.

"I do not say the income-tax is the best way of reaching them, but I do say that, until some better and more effectual means of getting at them can be suggested, I for one should be loth to see it abandoned.

"I have said that, to my mind, the question whether the Government can do without the tax this year is not the main point. For my own part, looking to the extremely cautious and prudent manner in which the estimates have been framed, I am inclined to think the Government would probably not have run much pecuniary risk if they had foregone it. But I am very decidedly of opinion that there are other interests and classes possessing a far stronger and preferential claim to relief than the income-tax payers. There are, first, the sugar-duties in Northern India, which, as I said on a previous occasion, are nothing more nor less than the most barbarous transit-duties, and which realized £163,500; there are, next, the export-duties on rice, realizing £500,000, the levy of which is directly opposed to the very first principles of economic science; and there are the claims of subordinate Governments and Administrations to additional contributions towards their provincial services, not with a view to enable them to increase their expenditure, but in order to allow of their reducing the burthens which, in some parts of the country, have been recently enhanced. Then there is the great and most important question of the equalization of the salt-duties; for I take it that, if the facilities of communication continue to increase at the rapid rate they are now doing, it will be simply impossible to maintain much longer the existing inequalities—Bengal paying Rs. 3-4-0; the North-Western Provinces, the Central Provinces and the Punjab Rs. 3; and Madras and Bombay Rs. 1-13-0 per maund.

"The manner in which these inequalities can best be removed is a most difficult problem, the solution of which will probably involve the sacrifice of considerable present revenue.

"The injustice and impolicy of maintaining these transit-duties on sugar, these export-duties on rice, and these unequal duties on salt, are so patent, that I cannot understand how any one can for a moment defend them. Nor can I understand how any one can seriously say that, because we hear no complaint from the payers, because there is no loud outcry, therefore there is no necessity to afford relief.

"My contention is that the Government, supposing them to be in a position to deal finally with the question and to remit the income-tax (which I altogether deny); and supposing them to be able to do without this half million (which I am inclined to admit), could not, with justice to the claims of other classes and interests, have given up the tax.

"My Lord, the objections to the income-tax are chiefly based on the evils alleged to be inseparable from its administration. I admit these evils to have been great, but I do not admit that they are altogether irremediable. I consider they have been removed to a great extent by raising the minimum to Rs 1,000; and by the decision the Government have wisely arrived at of not interfering with existing assessments. The only wonder to me is that, considering the hap-hazard manner in which, at the last moment, year after year, the tax has been imposed on the country, the abuses have not been infinitely greater. Nothing could possibly be worse than the system by which the payers were subjected to all the oppression and annoyance incidental to an annually recurring assessment.

"My Lord, I do hope the suggestion thrown out last year by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will be carefully weighed, and that the Government will lose no time in taking into their earnest consideration the best means of dealing with this difficult problem of direct taxation on a broad and sound principle. I may state that, if the income-tax is to be retained, then I think the best system of assessment should be carefully devised, and the best procurable agency employed; in short, that the same care, trouble and expense should be bestowed on this most difficult operation as is now done with such marked success on the assessment of our land-revenue. The assessments thus made should hold good, as against Government, for a fixed period of, say, five years, and no income of less than rupees one thousand should be liable. I would absolutely exempt all incomes derived from lands the settlement of which is subject to periodical revision; I would keep the tax at one per cent. in ordinary times, and I would not allow it to be increased merely to cover short-returns from opium or other sources of revenue, as was done by my hon. friend in 1870-71; but I would hold it in reserve for great national catastrophes, like war or invasion. I do not attach much weight to the objection that no Government would venture to impose an unpopular tax of the kind in times of extreme national danger, because I think that the interests of the classes who ought alone to be taxed are identical with those of the British Government, and that they would cheerfully and loyally come to the assistance of Government. I believe that, in times of real danger, a couple of millions might without difficulty be got by the tax. The Government have a year of plenty in which to mature their plans, and I do say that, by this time next year, if my hon. friend, Sir Richard Temple, is not prepared to deal once for all with the question of direct taxation, the country will have just cause for complaint. I cordially agree with what has fallen from my hon. friend opposite, Mr. Bullen Smith, as to the grave objections there are to these irritating annual discussions. Such are my views on the income-tax. I believe we have as yet everything to learn as to the best way of administering it. I believe the abuses to which it has given rise have been much modified. I believe a great deal of the odium it has occasioned is due to the unjustifiably high rate at which it was imposed in 1870-71. I believe the tax to be thoroughly just in principle, and I believe that relief is far more pressingly required in other directions. What I did object to, and objected to most strongly, two years ago was the unnecessarily high rate at which the tax was then imposed. There is, I need not point out, a very considerable difference between an income-tax at 3⅛ per cent. on incomes of rupees five hundred, and a tax at one per cent. on incomes of not less than rupees one thousand.

"I beg to draw the special attention of my hon. friend, Mr. Inglis, to the following extract containing the views of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces, Sir W. Muir:—

"'Sir William Muir has never condemned the main principle of the income-tax (if additional revenue must be raised) in its application to the moneyed classes and wealthy traders. It is apparently the only way in which they can be specially reached, and it is but right and fair that these should freely contribute to the expenses of a government in the benefits of which they so largely participate. But it may be questioned whether the tax should be made (as it has been to some extent of late) the mainstay for the adjustment of Imperial finance, resorted to as a means of squaring the accounts of the year, its rate and reach varying with the amount of the annual deficit of the prospects of the coming revenue. It would seem wiser and more statesmanlike, in dealing with a people so impatient of inquisition, so suspicious of change, and so difficult to reach by our explanations, to make the tax precise and unvarying both in its reach and in the conditions of its assessment. In short, His Honor would urge on His Excellency's Government the principle that the rate of assessment, once fixed, on a wide view of the temper of the people and a capacity of their resources, at a reasonable figure, should remain so without variation; and that neither condition nor rate should be lightly changed, otherwise than on the occurrence of a great emergency, such, indeed, as would both justify the change in the opinion of the people, and be capable of easy explanation to them. As in the assessment of landed profits, so in the assessment of incomes, the more fixity and permanency arrived at, the greater will be the feeling of rest and confidence. In proportion as such a state of comparative permanency can be approached, the suspicion and irritation, the fraud and oppression, and the other evils now incident to the tax, would be diminished, the pressure on the people would be lightened, and the action of the Government would be better understood and its motives more fully appreciated.'

"I am happy to believe that everything I have said has the sanction of that eminent authority.

"I shall now notice, very briefly, what appear to me the most salient points in the regular estimate for the year just closed, 1871-72. Of the total surplus of two millions and three-quarters, three-fourths are due to opium, and my hon. friend takes credit for three-quarters of a million as direct saving in expenditure. His explanations regarding the latter will be found at pages 9 to 11 of his Statement. I wish I could see any indications of these savings having been effected by direct economy. A good number of the items are, I apprehend, mere adjustments. Thus, for example, the sum of £90,100, entered as a decrease in the allowances payable to village officers in the Bombay Presidency, is, I apprehend, due to an alteration in the manner of bringing these charges to account. Then, the reduction of £198,000 in military charges appears to be due, either to the estimates having been wrongly framed in the first instance, or else to outlay on account of the purchase of stores having been postponed. It really is impossible to arrive at any clear understanding from the gross entries in these statements. I should like to know, for example, the several items that constitute the sum of £82,200 under Administration. On the whole I am willing to give my hon. friend credit for having done his best to be economical; and I am willing to believe that if, on the one hand, no actual savings have been effected, no considerable increase of expenditure has been incurred. And here I may remark that I believe the much-abused income-tax has practically effected much indirect good by checking extravagance. The Government are, as a rule, not likely to receive much support in their efforts towards retrenchment and economy from those classes of the community who direct public opinion in this country; but it is surprising how virtuous all connected with the administration become when they know that increased expenditure may render it necessary to increase the burthens of the small but influential body of income-tax payers.

"As regards the estimates for 1872-73, I shall only remark that they are characterized by that extreme caution which has marked the financial administration of my hon. friend, and which has resulted, during the last two years, in surpluses, respectively, of 1½ and 2¾ millions. I cannot help feeling that the Financial Department has gone to the extreme of control. Opium is, of course, the difficulty in their estimates; and I am not going to be presumptuous enough to state that my hon. friend is wrong in estimating for a nett decrease of 2¼ millions, namely, 1½ under receipts, and ¾ under expenditure. Speaking with very imperfect knowledge of the subject, it does seem that, as the average price last year was Rs. 1,338, a higher figure than Rs. 1,200 might have been taken. It would have been satisfactory to have had some detailed explanations as to the items composing the increase in expenditure of £56,500 under Land-Revenue; of £10,600 under Administration; of £56,100 in minor Departments; of £70,700 under Law and Justice; and of £44,000 under Political Agencies. A good number of these are, I daresay, accounted for by adjustments, as I see the charges under the head Miscellaneous are entered at £119,300 less than those of the past year. It would nevertheless be satisfactory if my hon. friend would furnish a detailed statement of all *bona fide* increases of charge. I think if such a statement were annually published it would be satisfactory to the Council, and might not be altogether inoperative as a check against extravagance.

"As regards the question of the cash balances, it seems to me the Council are entitled to some more lucid explanation than that which my hon. friend has given. As far as I can understand the explanation of the surplus—seven millions—it is this:

"2 millions are due to the closing balance being better.

"2½ millions to positive and direct increased prosperity.

"2 millions to the extraordinary expenditure having been less than was anticipated.

"½ of a million held in deposit in India on account of money received for bills purchased by the Secretary of State in England which have to be paid for in India.

"I think the Government of India ought to furnish the Council and the public with a plain and simple statement of their assets and liabilities, and I think we should be told the minimum sum that prudence demands should be kept in hand to meet the ordinary current expenditure, the sum which, I suppose, a private firm or company would describe as working capital. If this were done, and liabilities—such as sums held on account of money borrowed for extraordinary works, and on account of deficits payable on demand—were clearly distinguished, then I think the existing mystery would, in a great measure, be solved, and the public would know what they are far from knowing at present, namely, the exact financial position of the Government. Till this is clearly placed before them, it will be impossible for them to know whether the burthen of taxation to which they are subjected is or is not in excess of the exigencies of the State."

THE DUKE'S DESPATCH ON THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.

(*Englishman.*)

We can hardly think the Secretary of State has fully contemplated all the consequences of his depriving the local Government of the power of appointing Europeans to uncovenanted posts in India. He has probably had two objects in view to the exclusion of all others—one, the prevention of a gross abuse of patronage which had become very common of late years, and resulted in serious injustice to members of the uncovenanted services, appointed in England; the other, the removal of a temptation to exclude natives from employment in favour of Europeans. It strikes us, however, that the class of interlopers whom the Duke of Argyll desired to exclude from the services were men either going out to India in the hopes of obtaining appointments on pure speculation, or men brought out specially by their friends in office for the purpose. As applied to these classes the order in question not only involves no injustice, but is calculated to prevent a great deal of incompetency, and no little disappointment to many of the candidates themselves. If men are brought out from England to fill posts in this country, it is evidently just as well that they should be selected before they come out by some competent authority, and according to some other principle than that of private friendship. At the same time it is highly undesirable that the country should be flooded with disappointed speculators, who had no other reason for coming out than their own belief that India was a country where any fellow could get a Government berth by asking for it. If, therefore, the rule were only calculated to affect these classes, there could be no good ground for challenging the judgment displayed in insisting on it. But there is another large and highly important class to whom the rule means either expatriation or degradation, and it is a class whom it is certainly not to the interest of the Government of India either to degrade or expatriate. So obvious, indeed, are both the claims and the usefulness of this class, that we cannot help thinking the Duke of Argyll has unconsciously ignored them. We refer mainly to that considerable body of Europeans who belong to India by birth, or have become naturalised here at so early an age, that to all intents and purposes they occupy the same position. To a great extent these Europeans are the children of poor but respectable parents who have done good service to their country; and we have scattered throughout the country a number of most laudable training institutions whose establishment was specially designed for their training, and whose usefulness must be greatly curtailed, if not wholly destroyed by this order. Not only have Anglo-Indians in past times regarded it as a matter of the highest importance on grounds of mere humanity to prevent the children of European parents, whose means were inconsistent with their sending them to be educated in England, from becoming absorbed in the surrounding population; but on political grounds, many of our greatest Anglo-Indian statesmen have thought it worth a munificent expenditure to save them to the country. Indeed, we should think it must be obvious from the very simplest considerations that such a class are capable of being made a source of both strength and economy to the British Administration in India. Born and bred in the country, they are not only acclimatised but capacitated by special experience to perform the duties of Indian officials with the least possible amount of consideration. But, further than this, in a state of society which tends naturally towards a perpetual flux, a constant link of this kind beween the past and the present has a special value of its own; and, if we are not mistaken, the tendency of this value, under existing circumstances, is rather to increase than to diminish. The effect of improved communications is to make the great bulk of Anglo-Indians more than ever birds of passage; and most far-seeing persons recognise in this tendency a formidable evil, for which we should rather seek fresh correctives than recklessly throw away the only one ready to our hand.

From another point of view we think the order to be deprecated. It must prove a sensible diminution to the fast waning temptations of Indian service for men who at the best can only look forward to moderate salaries, to feel that they are coming to a country which not only holds out no career for their children, but actually deprives them of those chances of a career which they would have enjoyed in England. Where it is possible for the uncovenanted officer to send his children home, the absolute necessity for doing so which the new rule will impose upon him will be tantamount to a heavy deduction from his salary; while in any other case the prohibition attaches an enormous drawback to the desirability of his appointment.

The blow comes wholly undeserved, for the class thus cruelly affected by it had shown no tendency to become either oppressive by numbers, or noxious by its conduct. It not only nips in the bud the hopes of a rising generation who had every claim on our sympathy, but cuts away an important solace from the declining years of a large class of public servants who had little else to look to in the way of compensation for a life of exile.

CHEEKY MARINES.

The *North China Herald* of 7th March says:—"A row occurred on Thursday last between the French police and some Chinese marines. The latter, as is the wont of their class, wanted to see a theatrical performance without paying. The owner of the theatre resisted and they tried to carry him off. The police interfered, and the gunboat men fought them. Eventually several were arrested. These were brought before the (French) Mixed Court on Saturday, and sent in to the Taotai for punishment. We hear also that the Consul-General has peremptorily requested the Taotai to order the gunboat-men to be kept on board their boats, or at least out of the foreign settlement."

JUVENILE CRIMINALS.

The following circular orders have been addressed to all Commissioners of Divisions in Bengal:—

It being desirable, in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor, that juvenile offenders convicted of professional crimes should be subjected to police supervision, His Honor is pleased to direct that the following procedure be observed on conviction and release of offenders of that class.

I. If, on the conviction of a juvenile criminal, it appeared to the magistrate trying the case that the offender has been living by crime, consorting with bad characters, or is likely to become a professional criminal, he shall report the case to the magistrate of the district, and the magistrate of the district shall then order that the offender's mode of life after release be made the subject of observation. In large towns the only agency available for purposes of supervision will probably be the police, but in the case of offenders among the rural population, His Honor is of opinion that, besides supervision by the police, the landholders might very properly be instructed to report the movements of juvenile as of any other class of criminals.

II. All juvenile convicts, whether punished by whipping or imprisonment, and whether classed as professional criminals or not, will, on release, be escorted to their homes by the police and be given up to their relatives in presence of two respectable residents of the neighbourhood in which they live. Officers in charge of jails must be instructed to send notice to the District Superintendent of Police one day previous to the release of any juvenile offender. In the case of convicts punished by whipping, the convicting magistrate will issue instructions through the Court inspector.

III. The names of offenders, regarding whom the District Magistrate orders periodical enquiry should be entered in Part I. of the register of release convicts kept up at police stations, and the magistrate should insist upon regular report, and satisfy himself that the enquiry ordered is made judiciously and thoroughly.

IV. The subsistence allowance granted to released convicts will, in the case of juvenile offenders, be made over to the policeman who escorts them to their homes.

INVENTIONS.

The undermentioned Specifications of Inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV. of 1859, in the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department:—

Mr. Frederick William Davis, Mechanical Engineer of Roorkee, North-Western Provinces, for self-acting, atmospherical, or steam machine and apparatus for propelling punkahs, and driving machinery, and for other purposes to which the machine is applicable.

Mr. John F. Fido, Junior, Assistant Melter of Her Majesty's Mint, Bombay, Upper Colaba, for propelling vessels by suction and discharge of water.

Mr. George Eveleigh, Consulting Chemist, of 16 Asylum Road, Peckham, in the County of Surrey, and Kingdom of Great Britain, for improvements in the manufacture and purification of gas, and in certain parts of the apparatus employed therein.

Mr. Thomas Login, Civil Engineer, of the Public Works Department, Umballa, Punjab, for a new method of protecting from scour and securing the stability of foundations exposed to the abrading power of water.

Mr. David Giovannoni, of Bombay, for pavements or flooring termed Etruscan, Roman or Mosaic.

Moonshee Sudasukh Lal, son of Lala Khem Chand, Resident of Agra, at present employed at Allahabad, as Government Urdu Translator and Proprietor of Noorul Absar Press, for a four-wheeled carriage worked by means of a jointed lever of the 2nd kind.

Dr. Frederick Sacc, of Neuchâtel, in Switzerland, a citizen of the Helvetian Republic, for improvements in the preservation of fresh meat and vegetables, and in the preparation of extract of meat.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

THE MADRAS HARBOURS.

COCHIN.

[*From the "Reports to the Government of India of Indian Harbours," by Mr. Geo. Robertson C.E.*]

FROM February 23rd to March 2nd, I was engaged in examining Cochin and its vicinity. Mr. Dalrymple, the Master-Attendant at Madrs who takes a great interest in the prosperity of Cochin; Captain Maiden, the Master-Attendant; and Mr. Grimes, the Assistant-Engineer of the range, were with me. The Government of Madras had instructed Captain Castor, formerly Master-Attendant at Cochin, but now at Coconada, to meet me here. His experience and information were of great assistance to me. I had interviews likewise with Mr. Brunton, C.E., and with others who knew the place well.

There are three main points to be considered at Cochin—(1st) the question about closing the Cruz Milagre gap, (2nd) the improvement of the bar at the entrance to the harbour, (3rd) the best method of resisting the encroachments of the sea.

(1.) Cochin Harbour is part of the large backwater already described under the head of Internal Water Communication. The outlet at Cochin was the only outlet to the sea till 1862, with the exception of the extreme no throne, near Paliport. In that year the sea, which has for long been encroaching on this part of the coast, burst through at Cruz Milagre, about one and a half miles to the north of Cochin. At first the gap might have been stopped as easily as Captain Castor promptly stopped a neighbouring one in 1868. Now, however, the Cruz Milagre gap is 720 feet wide, and has 27 feet in the deepest point, with a strong current through it.

Since the survey of 1858, made before the gap opened, the ship channel at Cochin entrance has gone to the north, the sides are more irregular, the bar is 200 yards nearer shore, and double the width, and there appears to be 2 feet less water on it. The current through the entarnce has also a more decided tendency to escape towards the north. Part of the changes above alluded to may fairly be put down to the effect of the gap, though the encroachment of the sea in shortening the entrance at Cochin—some 600 feet on the north side, and 1000 feet on the south side—has probably had much more effect than the gap. There is such an immense body of water in the backwater to the south, that the escape of water at the gap has, comparatively, a trivial effect on the scour at Cochin. The scour at the gap loses its effect very soon, and a short distance out to sea there is only 2 feet of water on its bar. Still, however, as matters may get much worse, and as it is desirable to do what is possible to increase the scour at Cochin, I think the gap should be closed, or, at least, if not closed, fixed in its position. By comparing the sections at Cruz Milagre with the section of the gap at Mangalore, it will be found that the depth at the former, though twice as much at one place, is really, on the average, not greater than at the Goorpoor gap. On each side of the deep part there is a considerable extent of shallow water. Before closing the gap, I think it would be well worth while to try to shallow it, by adopting a somewhat similar course to that recommended for Mangalore. A groyne of piles and brushwood should be projected from the north-east angle of the gap, taking care, by carrying the groyne well into the bank, and for some distance along it to act as a training wall, that the current does not outflank the groyne. The Cruz Milagre gap is not quite so favourable for being thus recessed from the stream as the one at Mangalore, because it enters from a tidal back water filled every tide, equally or nearly so, and not from a decided river, like the Goorpoor, pouring down, during the monsoon, flood waters right into the gap. The advantage, in the latter case, of recessing the gap from the main current, will be more apparent; still, I think it worth while to try to shallow Cruz Milagre; and there are plenty of materials on the spot, which have been collected for some time with the view of closing the gap.

It has been proposed to close it 'by an embankment of a series of modussils, or timber-frames, brushwood, grass, straw, sand, clay, stones, and sand bags. The frames are to be put together on the banks, and floated in rafts to their places, 10 feet apart across the channel, and to be sunk firmly into the bed by a forward and backward movement, and secured to each other and the banks by spars. The clear space between the uprights to be closed in by a double wall (so to speak) of interlaced bamboos; these walls can be sunk easily in still water at the changes of the tide, and they can be kept in their places by a few stones, or by a few light posts [illegible] only they should not be raised to a height of more than six feet at a time, and the space between them filled in by brushwood, sunk by stones or sand bags.' This description is extracted from the specification, which goes into other details as well. I think it will be found a very difficult and elaborate way of closing the gap, though it may do in the Tanjore district, in rivers where the current is all one way, and where, perhaps, there is not 27 feet of water. I prefer the more simple method, of heavy bags of clay, or sand [illegible], thrown down in broad successive layers, backed on the [illegible] sides, with stone thrown down in corresponding layers, as described for Mangalore. If it be determined to close the [illegible], without endeavouring to shallow it first, there is little fear at Cruz Milagre of the lands being [illegible] by flood water. The gap is [illegible] caused by the rush of the stream in and out. There is only 10 to 12 feet of water in the backwater, and on the seaside there is on the bar only 2 feet of water a short distance out. Any diminution of stream in the gap will allow the surf to push the bar in to shallow the opening. At present no groyne should put on the seaside, but groynes will be useful hereafter to widen the strip of land between the sea and the blackwater. Cocoanut trees ought to be planted at Cruz Milagre, and on the site of the other partial [illegible] temporary gaps. All extensive reclamation in the backwater, especially in the neighbourhood of Cochin, should be interdicted, for they have just the same effect as gaps in diminishing the amount of tidal water passing through the harbour mouth.

It occurs to me that it would be worth while to notice at what point the tidal water coming from the Paliport end meets that from Cruz Milagre; for, if the tide comes in pretty strongly from Paliport towards Cruz Milagre, it might be advisable to put a bund, with a lock in it, across the backwater, at the narrowest point, near Paliport. This would give the Cochin mouth a larger area to fill with tidal water, and thus cause a greater scour in and out. The effect of a bund in this position during the rains would, however, require to be carefully considered.

(2.) Before considering how the depth water on Cochin bar can be increased, it may be as well to make some remarks on the cause of the bar.

Cochin backwater, especially the southern part of it, is a magnificent reservoir for tidal water, the greater part of which has its entrance and exit through the harbour mouth. Though the rise of the tide is seldom more than from 1 to 3 feet, yet the tidal water keeps a depth of from 40 to 50 feet in the entrance. Whenever the stream leaves the '*fauces terræ*' at Vypeen Point, it is discharged on to the shallow exposed sea coast, but is still able to keep up a considerable depth for some distance out, although the water has now begun to spread out sideways and escape, especially towards the north. Meanwhile the suit is always striving to restore the natural profile of conservancy of the shore. After the current has flowed out to sea for nearly a mile, it is no longer able to resist and keep down the ever working and powerful efforts of the waves to reform the profile of the coast by continuing the beach line which has been broken through by the outgoing current. Were the current to be kept together in full strength till it got into such a depth of water that the action of the waves was not sufficiently powerful to stir up the bottom, there would be no decided bar. The same result would happen were the current to discharge under shelter from the waves, as, for instance, into a land-locked estuary.

At Cochin the surf has sufficient power on the bottom, in 15 or 16 feet of water, to overcome the levelling efforts of the current, as at present existing, and throw up a bar with only 11 feet of water upon it.

All that has been said of the outgoing current applies also, though with less effect, and inversely, to the ingoing current.

To strengthen the current, and confine it till it arrives into deeper water, where the waves act with less effect on the bottom, is evidently the way to treat the harbour at Cochin.

With this method of treatment in view, it is instructive to examine the various surveys. In the survey of 1835 when the current was kept longer together by more projecting '*fauces terræ*,' and by hard sandbanks, which prevented the stream from spreading, there was 16 to 17 feet on the bar. Since then the '*fauces terræ*' have been gradually eaten away by encroachments of the sea, and the survey of 1852 shows that a bar was beginning to form, with only 13 feet on it. In 1858 the bar had completely formed, but was very narrow. After that, the Cruz Milagre gap took place, and the following survey, in 1869, shows the bar nearer shore, broader, and with 2 feet less water on it.

These surveys illustrate the true theory of the formation of bars at river mouths, more beautifully than any set of surveys with which I am acquainted; for, it seldom happens that the '*fauces terræ*' of a river are so much eaten away, and the results of their diminution so plain.

I propose to restore artificially the '*fauces terræ*,' and to carry them much farther to sea than they ever were when there was 16 to 17 feet of water on the bar, by projecting long groynes on each side of the harbour entrance. These are laid down on the plan. The south groyne to start from the lighthouse, and to run out for 3,000 feet. The north groyne to commence at Vypeen Point, and to run out for 2,300 feet. I should wish to project this groyne a little further; but it will be noticed, that the deep water into which it would immediately get, would make a prolongation very expensive. The current will thus be kept together, and concentrated on the bar, and in a direction more nearly approaching, than at present, the general direction of the harbour mouth. The, south groyne, in projecting beyond the north one, not merely helps to direct the stream but also gives considerable shelter to the harbour entrance frome some of the strongest winds. It must be remembered, that in reducing a bar, we take away a kind of breakwater in front of an entrance, and introduce a bigger wave, so that some shelter is desirable. These groynes, assisted after very unusually heavy gales, by a little dredging or raking, will, I believe, keep a constant depth, at low water of springs, of 20 to 21 feet in the approach to Cochin; making it the finest close harbour in India.

Before any works are decided upon, it will be necessary to make borings over the bar, to ascertain that there is no rock just under the sand. There is not likely to be any, but it is as well to be certain.

It will probably be necessary to gain a portion of the proposed depth by dreding, because a current which is sufficient to keep down a bar, may not be sufficient to remove it after it is once formed. It requires a strong stream to excavate. I expect, however, that as the training walls are pushed forward, the greater part of the deepening will be done by the increasing current. Something may be done by raking, to help the efforts of the ebb current; but that is never so satisfactory as dredging, as the stuff is only shifted, and not removed. At Cochin the flood tide would bring back a certain amount of what the ebb tide shifted. The ebb tide has always the benefit, however, of whatever land water happens to be in the backwater.

It is much better to start the south groyne from somewhere near the light-house, than to take it from the harbour entrance, and run it parallel with the groyne on the north side. In the first place, a much greater distance to sea is gained by the same length of groyne, and secondly, because two parallel piers would conduct the waves right into the harbour entrance and cause such a swell as to prevent vessels lying there. The south groyne I propose will, to a great extent, conduct the waves into an angle out of the way and beach them, thus reducing the swell in the entrance.

The best section for these training walls, and the method in which they should be constructed, are matters for future consideration. A great deal will depend upon the character and size of the stone which can be obtained. I was told that stone could be got from the other side of the backwater, some 12 miles off. The site is not one for anything vertical or of solid masonry, because considerable settlement may be expected. In my opinion, the very best way to form the groynes would be with large concrete blocks, as in the breakwater at Port Said. They might be blinded with rubble, or backed with it, as is proposed to be done at Alexandria.

Concrete blocks made with Portland cement are being used at Kurrachee; and Mr. Parkes informs me that the cost of current expenses in making each block is about £12, but this does not include anything for plant, preliminary works, or superintendence. Each block weighs about 27 tons, and contains 432 cubic feet. The cost is, therefore, at the rate of 7½ rupees per cubic yard, or rather under 4½ rupees per ton. It will not be necessary to use such heavy blocks at Cochin, where no part of either of the groynes will be in more than 15 feet of water, at high water.

Taking this price for Portland cement concrete, and allowing 20 per cent for plant, superintendence, &c., I estimate the proposed works at 7½ lakhs of rupees.

This appears a large sum to be spent on one harbour in India, but it is nothing to what is spent on many a less important harbour in England and elsewhere.

Though I don't think it necessary that the blocks need be so large as at Kurrachee, yet it is not very likely that stone will be got in large enough blocks to stand the sea, like blocks of concrete. If it be decided, therefore, not to try concrete, recourse must be had to rubble.

The groynes may be made in two ways with rubble. Either a great mass of simple rubble allowed to take its own slopes from the action of the sea, as in the outlaying breakwater at Portland,—or pitched to given slopes above low water, as at Granton and many other places.

According to the first plan, a great quantity of rubble is used, which, at Cochin, I was informed, will cost 4 rupees a cubic yard. According to the second plan, there would be less rubble, but more skilled work in the pitching. So that, on the whole, I don't think that either plan would be cheaper than concrete, unless, by quarrying on a large scale, rubble can be obtained at a cheaper rate than the above.

The blocks may be made with cement, sand, and broken stone, in proper proportions, mixed either by hand or in Messent's machines (first used at the Tyne piers), or they may be made by building up blocks of rubble [illegible] Portland cement mortar.

Portland cement costs, at Kurrachee, 84s. per ton, and the casks are used as fuel. I think it might be made in India. It is an artificial cement, composed of chalk lime and alluvial clay from creeks in the Medway. The manufacture of it requires care, but is not difficult. It would be worth while trying experiments with coral lime and alluvial clay from some of the Indian rivers. If Portland cement could be cheaply made in India, the expense of executing marine or hydraulic work in that country would be greatly reduced. Every part of the coast supplies sand; and at Port Said the concrete blocks have been made of theil lime and sand alone.

It is possible that there may be some good natural cements in India, like Roman cement, which would do for the manufacture of concrete blocks.

The groynes should be 20 feet wide at the top, with a height of 5 feet above high water; so that heavy waves may pass over them, and yet the shelter behind be considerable.

(3.) The measures to be adopted for preventing the erosion of the beach to the north and south of the harbour entrance.

This is a subject about which there has been an immense deal of discussion, both as to facts and as to principles. The papers and reports about the groynes and revetments at Cochin occupy a prominent position in the literature of that place. Into the minutiæ of the 'battle of the groynes' it is not my intention to plunge. Many of the groynes have acted very well in protecting the shore; and those erected by Captain Castor, some years ago, were, doubtless, the means of saving part of the town from inundation. I would rather treat of the principles involved in groynes and revetments.

In a place like Cochin, a groyne on the sea shore acts in two ways. It catches any sand which may be travelling along, acted upon by a littoral current or otherwise; and it recesses a small piece of shore between it and the next groyne from the current, and permits some of the sand which is washed up by the waves, to lie at rest, and in time to collect in considerable quantities. In one of the reports on Cochin, the existence of a littoral current, sufficiently close in shore to have any effect in accumulating deposit against groynes, is denied. Now, it is quite true the currents out at sea may be so diminished by that the friction of passing over a long shallow shore, that, by the time the land is reached, there may be very little apparent current left. But they have their effect nevertheless at the water's edge. If the lines of surf waves be examined it will be found that they never roll in exactly on to, and parallel with, the shore, but always a little obliquely to it, touching the shore, at one point first, and pushing the sand along in one direction, as the breaker shoots along the shore, that direction being influenced by the direction of the current out at sea, and quite independent of the local wind. The oblique action of the surf roller is particularly well seen on the coast of India, where there are long stretches of straight coast, with few indentations to interfere with the normal direction given by the ocean current, which, during the year, runs for the most part to the north. When I was on the Malabar coast, the rollers always, so to speak, approached the shore with their right shoulders forward. On the Coromandel coast, on the other side of India, the rollers neared the shore with the left shoulders forward; in each case pushing slightly northward towards the head of the great bay on that side of India. This is exemplified in the sketch drawn on the plan of Cochin. A nearly calm day is the best for watching the obliquity of the lines of surf waves to the shore, and the way they approach the high water line. The general tendency of the surf at Cochin is to push the sand, which is a-wash at the edge of the sea, towards the north. Groynes, therefore, are useful, even though there may be no observable current just at the shore line, for they arrest this travelling sand. Besides there is at Cochin a strong tidal current at the shore, for some distance on each side of the harbour entrance, owing to the water rushing into and out from the backwater. True, it acts both ways, and of itself may not tend to lodge sand much more on one side of a groyne than on the other. It is, however, desirable to recess the beach by grones, so as to protect it, in short lengths, from the erosive action of these tidal currents.

In considering the action of a revetment (and by that I mean a pitched slope more than anything in the nature of a wall), it is to be remembered that groynes, after all, are put merely for the purpose of forming a revetment in front of a piece of beach, the revetment being of sand, or shingle, as the case may be. Groynes lead to revetments, revetments never lead to groynes. The revetment is the final object aimed at. Where important places have to be guarded, such as near the light-house, the sides of the harbour channel, and at Vypeen Point, there ought to be revetments between the groynes. Indeed, to a certain extent, this is being done. There is an amount of uncertainty in the action of groynes, which renders it desirable to fix and secure any important places. With particular winds, it often happens that the sand between two groynes is scooped out in a few tides.

In a long line of coast, and especially where it is intended not only to protect land, but to regain what is lost, it is proper to throw out groynes, the intervals apart depending on the length of the groynes, the exposure, and other circumstances, so that no general rule can be given. I would advise an extension of the line of short groynes all along the shore towards Cruz Milagre, and at the site of the gap after it is closed. I fully expect, however, that the proposed long groynes for training the current on to the bar, will have a wonderful effect, not merely in resisting the encroachments of the sea, but in restoring the coast towards its former line, say that of 1858. It is difficult to believe that the coast line for 1835, on the north side of the harbour entrance, is correct, for it shows a direction quite different from the general trend of the coast at Cochin.

In the shipping area of the inner harbour, Captain Castor thinks there is room at present for fifty ships of large size, say 700 tons, if properly moored in tiers; but any amount of area can be got by dredging. Cochin backwater can be converted into the largest close harbour in the world by dredging the shallow places. The rise and fall of tide is so small, that the backwater is practically a wet dock, of greater area than all the docks in Great Britain put together.

I have already mentioned that the bar will have to be dredged to a certain extent, to get the full depth upon it, which the scour will be able to maintain when the proposed groynes are built; a little dredging will probably also be required after unusually heavy gales. But as the dredging will not be continuous, it occurred to me that a combination might be made of a dredger and tug-steamer. If the harbour at Cochin is to be used during the monsoons, a tug steamer will be necessary, as the stream then is, for the most part, always outward, and sailing vessels could not get in unless it happened to be blowing half a gale of wind from the west. Even in fine weather, a tug would often be useful. At present, vessels sometimes pay as much as 300 or 400 rupees to be towed out by steamers frequenting the port.

I find, however, that the idea of combining a dredger with a tug is not new; for Messrs. W. Simons & Co., of Renfrew, the principal manufacturers of dredging plant in this country, inform me that they have a patent for it, and are making one at present for the Canadian Government. They state, that the cost of one of their patent screw-dredgers, such as would be useful at Cochin, is £8,600 delivered on the Clyde. The vessel to draw 7 feet of water, to have compound engines of 50 nominal horse-power, with a central-bucket well and ladder to dredge in 21 feet at low water. She would be capable of raising from 100 to 150 tons of sand per hour, and would be designed and fitted as a tug-steamer, having a speed of 7 or 8 miles per hour. The patent screw-dredger is provided with rudder, masts, spars, and canvas for wind propulsion, like a full rigged screw-steamer, the lower masts being constructed in combination with the shear legs for lifting the bucket ladder, so as to leave clear spaces centrally for the dredging apparatus. The craft could quite safely steam out to India via the Suez Canal. I think such a vessel would be of great value at Cochin. When not required either at the bar or for towing purposes, she might be employed in deepening and extending the accommodation for vessels inside the harbour.

It is hardly necessary to remark, that dry docks, or repairing slips, can be made at Cochin whenever required, or rather, whenever the funds are forthcoming, for something of the kind would be of great use at present. While I was at Cochin, the large vessel which had been injured at Calicut was being careened over for examination,—a troublesome, dangerous, and imperfect operation, in comparison with the ease with which repairs can be executed in a dry dock, or on a slip.

On the future importance of Cochin as the great western outlet for the trade of southern India, viewed in connection with the Suez Canal, and the probable development of Railway and Internal Water Communication, it is hardly my province to dwell.

During the last ten years, the average annual tonnage of vessels visiting the port of Cochin has been—

Steamers ...	Inwards,	25,816;	Outwards,	25,816
Foreign ship...	Do.	42,423;	Do.	41,731
Native craft...	Do.	43,371;	Do.	41,934

The value of exports has averaged 70,26,325 rupees.
Do. imports do. 49,35,873 do.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A NAVAL ACADEMY AT BERLIN.

A naval academy has been established by Royal decree at Berlin. It is placed under a military director, [illegible] of the Academy," has been appointed as his assistant. The professors are to consist of such officers and officials of the navy, teachers of the naval school, and "other learned men" as may be qualified and willing to undertake the duties for a fixed salary. The students are to be naval officers, but "only such officers shall be ordered to the academy for study as would justify the expectation, by their professional and moral conduct and their abilities and character, that they will use the opportunity which is offered them to complete their professional knowledge with real use to the service." Candidates must also have given "evidence of constant intellectual activity" by a satisfactory preparation of certain tasks which are to be imposed yearly, and the Admiralty will select those who show the best qualifications in the performance of these tasks. At the same time all naval officers will be admitted to certain lectures as volunteer students, so far as the local circumstances of the academy and the service on which the officers are employed will permit. The period of study is two years; the lectures will begin in October and terminate at the end of June. During the three remaining months the students are to be exercised in practical seamanship.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

NAPOLEON THE FIRST'S VIEWS OF MILITARY REORGANIZATION.

IT is interesting at this moment to read what Napoleon I. thought, after his fall, on the subject of military reorganization. In his conversations of the 21st of September and 14th of November, 1816, with Las Casas, as reported in the "Mémorial de Ste. Hélène," he expresses himself strongly in favour of compulsory service, and also advocates localization. "The French army," he said, "should number 1,200,000 men, divided into active, home, and reserve forces; but to keep such a host in efficient order would be beyond the strength of any single War Minister acting on the system at present established, and this is why I had long meditated organizing France into twenty or twenty-five military districts, each of which would have formed an army entire in itself, with commissariat, ambulances, training depôt, and camp. The emulation excited between the different armies and the *esprit de corps* that would arise would be of great help to the general good of the service. The great point would be to find twenty able and honest administrators, who should be so many sub-Ministers of War, and be held individually responsible for their respective armies being able to take the field at a week's notice." The Emperor's views on some other branches of army reorganization were not quite so practical, for he wished soldiers to rough it, and would have had them carry each a handmill to grind their own corn with instead of being supplied with bread ready made.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

THE DANGERS OF STEEPLECHASING

ADMIRERS of our national sport of steeplechasing—among whom are to b included, we suppose, the knots of roughs who gather round the "nastiest jumps" in the undisguised hope of witnessing accidents—must have had a very interesting day at Liverpool last week. Newspaper accounts of the race for the Grand National Steeplechase inform us that "At the second fence into the country Primrose, the ex-favourite, fell in running, and was jumped upon by Marin and Philosopher, her back being broken; but what was more unfortunate, her owner and rider, Mr. Brockton, sustained such injuries that he had to be carried to the nearest farmhouse. Ryshworth fell at Beecher's Brook, and two fences after Cinderella also fell. A little farther on Nuage broke his fetlock joint, while Franc Luron broke down, and being cannoned against by Acton, the pair fell at the Table Jump. Harvester overreached himself very badly. . . Primrose, who had broken her back, was afterwards shot." On a surgical examination of Mr. Brockton it was found that three of his ribs were fractured, and his head badly cut. It is somewhat reassuring to find that in the opinion of the reporter the "chapter of accidents was rather a heavy one." Perhaps the horses concerned in the contest, who, although not consulted on the question of entering it, seem to have figured in the "chapter" referred to on five times as many occasions as the human actors engaged, might form an even less favourable estimate of the proportion of casualties.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—A reference to the unprecedented number of opinions from eminent members of the Faculty who have recorded their emphatic approbation of this Oil, affords the explanation of its great celebrity. The following high testimony is borne by Dr. Lankester, F.R.S., Coroner for Central Middlesex:—"I deem the Cod Liver Oil sold under Dr de Jongh's guarantee to be preferable to any other kind as regards genuineness and medicinal efficacy." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The Current Rates of EXCHANGE are:—

		Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 11 3/8	do.
,, 3 do.	1s. 11 1/8d.	do.
,, 1 do.	1s. 11d.	do.
,, demand	1s. 10 7/8d.	do.
On Scotland and Ireland demand	1s. 10 7/8d.	do.
On Paris demand	1s. 10 13/16d.	do.
On Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, America, &c.	1s. 10 13/16d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 23rd April 1872.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ...... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. on daily balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST at THREE PER CENT. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.

INTEREST at FOUR PER CENT., subject to six months' notice of WITHDRAWAL.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

HENRI DUVAL, Acting Manager.
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 31st January 1872.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES.

BOMBAY. KURRACHEE. LAHORE. HONGKONG. | CALCUTTA. MADRAS. AGRA. SHANGHAI.
EDINBURGH.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 100,000. Should the balances fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—

At 4½ per cent. per annum, subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.

For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon.

BILLS issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection.

SALES AND PURCHASES effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realized.

Every other description of Banking business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, (Limited), or order.

Hours of business—10 to 3; Saturday—10 to 1.

FRED. T. ATKINS,
Bombay, 13th October 1871. Officiating Manager.

FOR SALE.

ROBB'S SUPERIOR BISCUITS,
As supplied to Her Majesty, the Prince of Wales, and several Foreign Courts.

Nursery Biscuits	per Tin...	Rs. 3	0
Nursery Biscuit Powder........	,, ...	,, 1	0
Charcoal Biscuits........	,, ...	,, 1	0
Pic Nic Biscuits	per 4lb. Tin ...	,, 3	0
Cuddy........	per Tin ...	,, 1	8

Others shortly expected.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
RED PRINTING INK
AND
PRINTERS' VARNISH.
ALSO,
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply to the Manager, Bombay Gazette Office, Fort, Bombay.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold: Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions, Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c., Machine-ruling and Paging, and Book binding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.
BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

INSURANCES.

COLONIAL SEA and FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.—We beg to intimate that we are now authorized to ACCEPT RISKS against LOSS by FIRE on behalf of the above Company, at the usual rates current among English Offices.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents, Marine and Fire Branches.
6th April 1872.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

LONDON GUARANTEE AND ACCIDENT COMPANY (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£115,000.

TRUSTEES.

MATTHEW HUTTON CHAYTOR, Esq., Chairman National Discount Co.
JOHN YOUNG, Esq. ...... Messrs Turquand, Young & Co.

DIRECTORS.

W. H. ASHURST, Esq. ...... H. M. Post Office.
J. P. BICKERSTETH, Esq. ......86, St. James' St., Piccadilly.
D'A. CHAYTOR, Esq. ......Messrs. Chaytor & Webster.
H. C. CHILTON, Esq. ......Director English and Scottish Law Life Office.
Sir THOMAS DAKIN ......President Great Western Railway of Canada.
H. D. GOOCH, Esq. ......Maida Hill.
Major W. FLETCHER ......United Service Club.
W. H. HOLYLAND, Esq. ......Messrs. Price, Holyland, and Waterhouse.
JERVIS JOHN JERVIS, Esq. ......Lincoln's Inn.
A. RAYMOND KIRBY, Esq. ...Queen's Gate.

INDIAN BRANCHES.

CALCUTTA...Messrs. ANSTRUTHER & Co. ....Managing Agents.
MADRAS...... ,, PARRY & Co. ......Agents.
BOMBAY...... ,, W. NICOL & Co. ......

The objects of the Company are to GUARANTEE the FIDELITY of Persons filling SITUATIONS OF TRUST, and to INSURE COMPENSATION for PERSONAL INJURY, or DEATH ARISING from ACCIDENTS.

The Company has been doing business in CALCUTTA for some years back, and from the favourable result shown, it was decided to open an AGENCY in BOMBAY, under a LOCAL BOARD of DIRECTORS, to which the following Gentlemen have been appointed:—

The Hon. J. A. FORBES......Messrs. Forbes & Co.
Capt. G. F. HENRY ......Superintendent P. & O. Co.
THOS. E. TAYLOR, Esq. ......Messrs. Lawrence & Co.
HAMILTON MAXWELL, Esq. .. ,, W. Nicol & Co.

MEDICAL ADVISER.
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, and PEILE, Solicitors to Government.

The BONDS of the Company are accepted by HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT, the COURT OF CHANCERY, and many RAILWAY COMPANIES, and MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS in the United Kingdom, India, and Australia.

A Special Fund of £20,000 is deposited in the hands of Trustees for the protection of Government Policies.

RATES OF PREMIUM.

GUARANTEE BRANCH.—As the scale of Premium varies according to the nature of the situation and the duties to be performed, reference must be made to the Agents for quotation of the premium in each case.

ACCIDENT BRANCH.—The Risks are divided into Three Classes, ORDINARY, EXTRA, and SPECIAL. The first includes Members of the Legal and Medical Professions, Bankers, Merchants, Clerks, &c. The second includes Civil Engineers, and Naval and Military Officers not on active service. The third includes all persons over 60 years of age, and those engaged in business of a specially hazardous nature.

TABLE. EXAMPLES.

COMPENSATION.		ANNUAL PREMIUMS.				
Sum payable in event of death.	Weekly allowance during Total Disablement.	To secure Weekly Allowance.		To secure Weekly Allowance a sum in event of death.		
		1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.	Rates for 3rd class must be ascertained from the Agents.
Rs. 2,500	Rs. 30	21-4	31-8	27-8	41-4	
5,000	60	40	51-4	52-8	67-8	

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—Persons may insure against accident for Rs. 5,000 in case of Death, or Rs. 60 per week while totally disabled for Rs. 16 per annum.

All further information and forms of application may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
12th April. Agents in Bombay.

INSURANCES.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

A List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.

TRUSTEES.
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq.
WILLIAM GORDON THOMSON, Esq.
THE REV. RICHARD WOOD, B.D.

DIRECTORS.
CHAIRMAN.—THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.

The Rev Edward Carr, LL.D. | William Forbes Skene, Esq., W.S., LL.D.
William Emmens, Esq. | Herbert Taylor, Esq.
Charles Harrison, Esq. | William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq. | The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.,
William Lethbridge, Esq.
Richard Nugent, Esq.

SECRETARY.
STEPHEN HENRY EMMENS, Esq.

The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII., empowering this Institution.

The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policy-holders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.

No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables: and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCE BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.,
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly or monthly as desired.
Parsees and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
REMINGTON & Co., Agents.
Bombay.

THE
INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

Registered under Act X. of 1866.

CAPITAL, Rs. 5,00,000.

FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ONLY.
ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
No Amalgamation or Transfer of Business Allowed.

HEAD OFFICE.—MEERUT.

DIRECTORS.
W. McLEAVY, Esq., Manager, Bank of Upper India, Limited.
C. J. COLLINS, Esq., Government Contractor.
R. R. DEANS, Esq., Manager, Allahabad Bank.
W. HOBSON, Esq., Manager, Mussoorie Savings' Bank.
F. PETERSON, Esq., Manager, Simla Bank Corporation.
A. E. SHARPLEY, Esq. LL.D., Barrister-at-Law.
SHAIK ELLAHEE BUX, Banker.
The abovenamed gentlemen are also Directors of the "INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY."
SECRETARY.—D. LANCASTER, Esq.

BOMBAY BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
R. V. REID, Esq., (Messrs. FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.,) Merchant.
H. MANISTY, Esq., Solicitor.
W. MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,) Merchant.
The abovenamed gentlemen are also Directors of the "INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY."

POLICY-HOLDERS' AUDITOR.
G. R. WILSON, Esq., Public Accountant.

SOLICITORS.
MESSRS. MANISTY AND FLETCHER.

BANKERS.
THE NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

SECRETARY.
D. McL. SLATER, Esq.,
Associate of the Institute of Actuaries.

THE OBJECT for which THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION was established, with a full Direction in India, was to secure the Indian Public against a repetition of such serious risks as have recently been incurred, by the collapse of certain Assurance Offices, whose entire Management was located in England.

The above Association is prepared to issue Government and Commercial Guarantees of all descriptions at very moderate rates, *and to take up such risks as those formerly borne by the European Assurance Society.*

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES.

The Guaranteed by this Association are *entitled to a share of the profits* after payment of a nominal dividend to the shareholders.

Forms of Proposal and every information may be obtained at the Head or Branch Office, or from any of the Agents of the Association.

By Order,
D. McL. SLATER, Secretary.
Branch Office, 4, Church Lane, Bombay.

LONDON.
BANKERS.—THE BANK OF SCOTLAND.
EDINBURGH.
AGENT.—JAMES HASWELL, Esq., W.S.

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE

IS found pre-eminently beneficial in preventing and curing SMALL-POX, by Purifying, Invigorating, and Vitalizing the Blood. Any person who has already the latter complaint should take it, and be kept in a cool and darkened room to prevent its leaving any traces on the features.

IT WILL CURE THE WORST FORM OF ORDINARY OR SICK [illegible] as "unfolding germs of immense benefit to mankind."

The late Dr. TURLEY states in a letter "that in the worst cases of Scarlet and Typhus Fevers he found it in his experience and family to act as a specific, no other medicine being required."

Sold by most Chemists, and the Sole Maker and Wholesale to the trade by
ALDRIDGE, SALMON, & Co., Bombay.

DESPATCH BOXES, STATIONERY CASES, CHUBB'S BOXES, &c., &c.

UNIVERSAL 3-FOLD DESPATCH BOX, 12 by 9 by 5 inches deep, of Chequered Morocco, lined with polished Mahogany, furnished with Tablets, Pen-knife, Scissors, Paper Cutter, Pen, Pencil, Inkstand, Blotting Folio, and a supply of Stationery, &c., fitted with a good lock, and centre handle...... Rs. 32 0
Ditto ditto 14 by 10½ by 5 inches deep ...... ,, 38 0

ALLEN'S REGISTERED TRAVELLING DESKS, or DESPATCH BOX, of Russia leather, lined throughout with Morocco, completely furnished with stationery, writing apparatus, porcelain tablets, &c., &c., and fitted with two-keyed Bramah lock; with leather travelling case and strap, complete, 15 inch ......Rs. 135 0
Ditto ditto 14-in., of Turkey morocco, suitable for Ladies' use...... 110 0
Ditto ditto elegantly gilt tooled 125 0

DE LA RUE'S "NE PLUS ULTRA," a very convenient form of Desk, containing-ink bottle, pen-tray, secret drawer, double flaps, with pockets, &c., &c., and fitted with a good lock:—
Morocco leather, 14 by 12 in., Rs. 18-8; 16 by 14 inches, Rs. 22 8
Do sup. quality ,, 27-8; ,, 30 0

TOURIST'S WRITING COMPENDIUM, containing paper, envelopes, loose blotting-book, spring-top ink, pen and wafer boxes, &c., with registered spring lock.
Size 10 by 6½ by 2 inches deep ......Rs. 10 and Rs. 12 8
Do 12 by 9½ by 2 inches deep...... ,, 22 0

THE "UNITED SERVICE" JAPANNED TIN DESPATCH CASE (suggested by an Officer). This to a considerable extent combines the ELEGANCE and CONVENIENCE of the best Leather Despatch Box, with the DURABILITY and SECURITY of the most approved Tin Writing Box; it is furnished with a complete set of the best writing materials which are quite dist nct from the rest of its contents, and ready upon the instant. Price, with Leather Travelling Case ...Rs. 100

MORDAN'S JAPANNED TIN DESPATCH BOXES; fitted with tray, folio, spring-top ink, and Bramah lock. These are strongly recommended for their superior strength, neatness, and durability.
No. 2—14 by 10 by 5½ inches deep ......Rs. 50 0
No. 3—16 by 12 by 6½ do. do. ...... ,, 60 0
If fitted with Chubb's locks, Rs. 7-8 extra.

CHUBB'S JAPANNED TIN BOXES.
CHUBB'S PAPER BOXES, with inkstand and pen tray:—
No. 2—15 by 9½ by 6 inches deep outside......Rs. 30 0
No. 3—17 by 11, by 7 ,, ,, ,, ... 35 0
No. 4—18½ by 18½, by 7½ ,, ,, ,, ... 40 0
CHUBB'S WRITING OR DESPATCH BOXES, containing tray with compartments, stationery, blotting folio, inkstand, &c., &c.:—
No. 2—14½ by 9½, by 6½ deep outside ......Rs. 50 0
No. 3—16½ by 10½, by 7 ,, ,, ... 60 0
CHUBB'S PALANQUIN BOXES, containing slope for writing upon large folio, inkstand, pen-tray, &c.
Size 10½ by 18½, 5¼ inches deep outside...... Rs. 55 0
*** Strong leather covers and straps can be supplied for either of the above boxes.
CHUBB'S CASH BOXES, with tray complete:—
No. 0—7½ by 4½ by 3 dp. Rs. 16 No. 3—10½ by 6½ by 4½ dp. Rs. 22
,, 1—8½ by 5½ by 3½ ,, 18 ,, 4—11½ by 7 by 5 ,, ,, 25
,, 2—9½ by 6 by 3½ ,, 20 ,, 5—12½ by 7 by 5½ ,, ,, 28

STATIONERY CABINETS, with Folding Doors, Drawers, and Divisions for Stationery, of all useful sizes; Porcelain Tablet, screw-top ink-bottles, Date case,
Oak, quarto size......Rs. 30
Do. foolscap size ...... ,, 45
Mahogany, quarto size...... ,, 35
Do. foolscap size ...... ,, 50

STATIONERY BOXES of French-polished Oak, very strongly made, having partitions for Foolscap Papers, Official Envelopes, and the smaller sizes of both, spaces for 2 ink-bottles, pen-tray, and drawer, fitted with good lock ......Rs. 17 8
Ditto ditto smaller ditto ...... ,, 12 0
Ditto ditto without lock...... ,, 10 0
Ditto extra small for Note Papers and Envelopes only...... ,, 5 0

METAL STATIONERY CABINETS, Japanned black with gilt edges, having space for stationery, ink-bottles, &c., fitted with a good lock ......Rs. 22 8
Ditto with drawer 24 0

METAL STATIONERY RACKS, Japanned black, with gilt edges, strongly recommended for their neatness and durability, Price Rs. 7-8; with spaces for ink-bottles and pen tray—Rs. 12-8.

WRITING FOLIOS for the Club or Mess Room Table.
Demi size, French morocco ......Rs. 6 0
Ditto Levant morocco ...... ,, 15 0
The latter is a handsome and most durable article, the name can be impressed in Gold for an extra charge of......Rs. 1 8

WEDGEWOOD'S PATENT MANIFOLD WRITER, consisting of a lock-up morocco case, containing a supply of carbonic paper, two copying-books, guards, styles, &c. By this arrangement a letter and one to six facsimiles may be produced by one operation; and as there are few who have not felt the inconvenience of not possessing a copy of some important account or communication, the remedy afforded by this simple invention cannot fail to be appreciated by those who will avail themselves of it.
"Octavo," or Note size, 8¾ by 6 inches ......Rs. 15 0
"Quarto," or Letter size, 10¾ by 9½ inches...... ,, 25 0
"Folio," or Foolscap size, 13½ by 9½ inches...... ,, 35 0

COPYING AND CARBONIC PAPER may always be had in books suitable for the above.

STATIONERY AND OFFICE REQUISITES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

N.B.—IN ALL INSTANCES WE GUARANTEE the QUALITY and PURITY of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

CHAMPAGNES (dry), Rs. 32, 39, 44, and 50 per dozen single Magnums, and double Magnums and Half Pints.
SPARKLING MOSELLES, Rs. 32, 34, and * 39 per dozen.
SPARKLING HOCKS, Rs. 32 and 40 per dozen.
SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red and White, Rs. 36 per dozen.
STILL HOCKS, Rs. 15, 18, 20, 21, 22, 26, 34, and 36 per dozen.
STILL MOSELLES, Rs. 20, 23, and 27 per dozen.
STEIN WEIN, in original flagons, Rs. 24 per dozen.
CLARETS, light Breakfast Wines, Rs. 10 and 13 per dozen.
CLARETS, Dinner Wines, Rs. 15, 18, and 20 per dozen.
CLARETS, After-dinner, full-bodied, Rs. 20, 26, and 28 per doz.
SHERRIES, Rs. 18, 22, 24, 27, 29, and 30 per dozen.
AMONTILLADO, Rs. 30 per dozen.
MANZANILLA (very dry), Rs. 32 per dozen.
VINO PUERO (delicate and choice), Rs. 32.
PORTS, Rs. 16, 21, and 27 per dozen.
CHABLIS, Rs. 16 per dozen.
SAUTERNES, Rs. 18 and 24 per dozen.
BUCELLAS, Rs. 18 and 22 per dozen.
TENT WINE, Rs. 32 (for Communion).
BRANDIES, Rs. 24 29, and 36 per dozen.
SUNDRY SPIRITS.—OLD TOM, UNSWEETENED GIN, HOLLANDS, WHISKEY (SCOTCH and IRISH), JAMAICA RUM, &c.
LIQUEURS.—CURACOA, MARASCHINO, NOYEAU, Cherry Brandy, Ginger Wine, Orange and Angostura Bitters, &c.
BEER—Stone's Bottling, Quarts and Pints.
Do. Our Extra Gravity, Quarts, Pints, and Imperial Pints.
Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

CREDIT RATES AND DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN 1842.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF
WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS,
BASS'S PALE ALE BOTTLERS,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO H.M. THE QUEEN, H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE CIVIL SERVICE CLUB. THE REFORM CLUB.
THE WINDHAM CLUB. THE UNIVERSITY CLUB.
THE ATHENÆUM CLUB. THE NYNEE TAL CLUB.
THE BOMBAY CLUB.

LONDON HOUSES ......{44, MARK LANE, E.C. 20, COCKSPUR STREET, S.W.
BORDEAUX HOUSE......PLACE DU CHAMP DU MARS.
CALCUTTA USE ......10, HARE STREET.
BOMBAY HOUSE......DEAN LANE.

C. P. & Co. have pleasure in submitting a revised abstract of their well-known BRANDS.

Full particulars and detailed descriptive Price Lists to be obtained at their Offices.

DRY CHAMPAGNES— Rs. 42*, Rs. 38*, Rs. 32*.
Ditto MAGNUMS— Rs. 84
SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE— Rs. 36*, Rs. 40*
SHERRIES—Rs. 16, Rs. 19, Rs. 22, Rs. 23, Rs. 24, Rs. 28, Rs. 33 Rs. 38.
PORTS— Rs. 18*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 30, Rs. 36
HAUT SAUTERNES— Rs. 23*.
BREAKFAST CLARETS— Rs. 10-8, Rs. 13-8
DINNER CLARETS— Rs. 15-8*, Rs. 17*, Rs. 19*
AFTER-DINNER CLARETS— Rs. 22-8*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 30*
CHAMBERTIN— Rs. 32*. MACON— Rs. 21
NUITS— Rs. 26. CHABLIS— Rs. 20*
BRAUNBERGER— Rs. 25-8*. FORSTER TRAMINER Rs. 3[illegible]
JOHANNISBERGER—Rs. 42*. RUDESHEIMER— Rs. 27*
MARCOBRUNNER— Rs. 34. HOCHHEIMER— Rs. 24*
STEIN WEIN— Rs. 20.
COGNAC— Rs. 25, Rs. 29, Rs. 33
WHISKEY—Rs. 21-8, Rs. 23-8. RUM—Rs. 22-8.
OLD TOM—Rs. 21-8. GENEVA—Rs. 19
LIQUEURS—Rs. 30*, Rs. 40*. BITTERS—Rs. 20.
MARSALA—Rs. 16. MADEIRA—Rs. 36.

The above described comprise all the most approved styles of Wines and Spirits for tropical consumption—from dry to very dry,—nutty and full pale to light gold,—every taste being provided for. Wines marked (*) are also kept in stock *in pints*.

TERMS.
Credit allowed on satisfactory references being afforded: liberal Discount for Cash. Unexceptionally liberal terms to Merchants and Traders buying largely. Wines, &c., shipped to Merchant's Brand if desired.

FRED. GIESLER & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE.—Further supplies of this WINE have now reached us—
Cases containing 1 dozen Quarts at ......Rs. 40 each.
Do. do. 2 do. Pints at ...... ,, 41
W. NICOL & Co.

[illegible] OTARD DUPUY & Co.'S BRANDY.—Apply to
Messrs. PLANQUE, VINAY, & Co.,
No. 10, Rampart Row.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s Fine OLD BRANDIES, in three qualities.
Dean Lane, Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. can now supply Finest Dry CHAMPAGNE, in Pints, Quarts, or Magnums, received ex Steamer COMO.
Dean Lane, Bombay. 5th March 1872.

HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE, very superior DRY MONOPOLE.
Cases 1 doz. Quarts ...... Rs. 42
,, 2 ,, Pints ...... ,, 44
GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

BASS'S BEER, BOTTLED BY PURT OF LONDON.—This very excellent BEER can be obtained of the Undersigned at the following LOW PRICES. The bottles are guaranteed to contain equal quantities to those of any other Bottler, and the quality of the Beer cannot be surpassed in Bombay.
Casks of 4 doz, Quarts ......Rs. 5-4 per doz.
,, ,, 8 ,, Pints ...... ,, 3-6 ,,
R. L. SOUTHERN & Co.,
Forbes Street, Bombay.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS.
TOD-HEATLY AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ADELPHI, LONDON,
Having closed their Indian AGENCIES and decided to Ship ONLY TO THE TRADE,
and no longer to Consign for Sale upon THEIR OWN ACCOUNT, or to Ship to PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS, are prepared to execute TRADE ORDERS upon very favourable terms.
PRICED LISTS and every information UPON APPLICATION.
N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits will in future be protected by a
PATENT TRADE MARK CAPSULE,
duly registered, bearing their signature.
Trial Shipments are suggested.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—
MOET and CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNE, specially prepared for India.
CREAMING BROWN......Rs. 37 per doz. qts
EXTRA DRY SILLERY ...... ,, 36 ,, ,,
Do. ditto ...... ,, 38 ,, 2 ,, pts.
TURCELIN'S CHAMPAGNES, most excellent pure Wines.
VE ZENAY ......Rs. 34 per doz. qts.
SILLERY...... ,, 28 ,, ,, ,,
SPARKLING MOSELLE, BRAUENBERGER ...... ,, 32 ,, ,,
Do. ditto ditto...... ,, 36 ,, 2 ,, pts.
Do. HOCK, superior ...... ,, 30 ,, ,, qts.
Do. ditto ...... ,, 34 ,, 2 ,, pts.
Also, now landing OCEAN, from Bordeaux:—
COTES TROUSAC CLARET ......at Rs. 10 per doz.
This Wine cannot be equalled at the price in Bombay.
ST. JULIEN, superior......at Rs. 12 per doz.
HAUT ST. ESTEPHE......at ,, 12 ,,
BASS'S PALE ALE, bottled by PURT of London, in casks and cases.
CHLORALUM, the NON-POISONOUS DISINFECTANT, both in Powder and Liquid. The Undersigned are prepared to enter into Contracts for the SUPPLY of this most useful DISINFECTANT to Municipalities or other large Consumers.
The Chloralum Review, and copy of various Notices in the London Journals forwarded on application.
R. L. SOUTHERN & Co.,
Forbes Street.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel, so well known for its excellent accommodation, is now OPEN for VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families. Superior articles are supplied at moderate Prices, and every care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. The Hotel is well situated, in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto has also some Houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

BYCULLA HOTEL,
(BY JEEWANJEE & Co.,)
JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.

Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and six fine Billiard Tables.

Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

Extensive Garden.

VISITORS ARRIVING BY TRAIN SHOULD BOOK FOR
BYCULLA STATION,
and NOT for BORRE BUNDER.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

NOTICES.

THE BUDGET OF INDIA in a Neat and Convenient Form for Reference.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PANCHGUNNY SCHOOL.
Head Master, MR. J. BLUNT WILKINSON, B.A., of Jesus College, Cambridge.
This SCHOOL, in connection with the Diocesan Board of Education, is now OPEN. The teaching is up to the University Standard for Matriculation.
For terms, &c., apply to the Head Master.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.
UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR, and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA, with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

G'S LINIMENT,
An infallible curative of Mange and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

An unprecedented number of Testimonials have been received, certifying its efficacy. No owner of animals should be without it.
Per Bottle—Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP AND Co

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

DEALERS IN
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.
HOSPITAL REQUISITES.
CHEMICAL APPARATUS.

PRICE LIST ON RECEIPT OF BUSINESS OR PROFESSIONAL CARD.
5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.
THE PROPERTIES of this now celebrated Indian remedy are TONIC, re-invigorating every nerve and muscle of the system. Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8

D. S. KEMP & Co.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF SODA-WATER and all other Aërated Beverages, continue to pay the greatest attention to this branch of their industry. The preference shown for their Waters in all parts of the Presidency, notwithstanding heavy transit charges and local competition, proves their undoubted superiority, and rewards D. S. K. & Co. for their unwearied efforts to maintain it.

SODA-WATER......	Per Dozen—	12 Anna
AERATED WATER (Eau Gazeuse).	,,	12 ,,
LEMONADE......	,,	1 Rupee
TONIC WATER	,,	1 ,,
GINGERADE......	,,	1 ,,
LITHIA WATER......	,,	1½ ,,
POTASH WATER......	,,	1 ,,
BOTTLES, charged in addition	,,	1½ ,,

Acidulated Mineral Waters prepared in great variety.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

ECONOMY IN THE TABLE.
HOUSEHOLD CLARET, Qts. Rs. 9, Pts. Rs. 5 dozen.
AROMATIC DISTILLATE, Rs. 1-8 per Bottle.
CLARET CUP made with the above has been subjected to the keenest criticism, and is now allowed to surpass any that can be prepared with crude spices. As a cheap table beverage, wholesome, and equally grateful at all Seasons, it is equalled by nothing else.

D. S. KEMP AND Co.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
,19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar,)
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.
ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness &c., carefully executed.
OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

TIME-PIECES.

"OEIL-DE-BŒUF,"
HANGING EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS.
PATENT LEVER.
EIGHT DAY.

"SKELETON,"
WITH GLASS DOME AND STAND.
EIGHT DAY.

"MARINE,"
VERY SERVICEABLE

CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TO BE HAD AT
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.'s,
Elphinstone Circle.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS.
CAMERAS, LENSES, TENTS, STANDS, PRINTING FRAMES, GLASS BATHS, PLATE BOXES, ROLLING MOUNTS, ALBUMENIZED PAPER. COLLODIONS, VARNISHES, and PHOTOGRAPHIC REQUISITES of EVERY DESCRIPTION, and of the BEST MANUFACTURE,
on Sale by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

PURE AERATED WATERS.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited) beg to direct attention to their revised list of Aërated Waters, which are prepared with the greatest regard to cleanliness and purity. Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form.

		Cash Rs as.	Credit Rs. as.
SODA WATER	per doz.	0 12	0 14
TONIC WATER (THE ORIGINAL)	,,	1 0	1 4
SELTZER WATER introduced by T. & Co.	,,	1 0	1 4
LEMONADE and GINGERADE......	,,	1 0	1 4
AERATED WATER......	,,	0 12	0 14
POTASH WATER......	,,	0 12	0 14
LITHIA WATER......	,,	1 8	1 12
VICHY WATER......	,,	1 4	1 8

BOTTLES ARE CHARGED Rs. 1-8 PER DOZEN, AND THE SAME PRICE IS ALLOWED FOR THEM DELIVERED FREE AT OUR MANUFACTORY.
MINERAL, ACID, AND MEDICATED WATERS PREPARED TO ORDER.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN,
By appointment to LORD and LADY NAPIER of MAGDALA,
In Ordinary to H. H. the MAHARAJAH of JEYPORE, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.,

SOLE AGENT in the Bombay Presidency, Central and Upper India for the celebrated Pebble Spectacles, Opera, Field and Race Glasses, Barometers, Thermometers, etc., of Dr. A. MENIST, of Amsterdam and London.

Soldier Watches, Keyless	Rs. 20, 25, 30
Silver do. of several descriptions	20 to 150
Gold do. do. do.	60 to 1,000
Jewellery, a very large choice, from	5 to 800
Musical Boxes, from	10 to 300

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.
REPAIRS of Chronometer Watches, Jewellery, Musical Boxes undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.
BRANCH—SIMLA.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE,
REAR OF No. 4, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

VIRGINIA HONEY DEW TOBACCO.
This is the same quality of Tobacco which Tudor Company has imported for the past twenty years, and which has given universal satisfaction.
Indents from H. M.'s Troops promptly attended to.

PATENT TOBACCO CUTTERS.
Easily regulated to cut any Tobacco into any size wanted, from the thickness of a sheet of paper to 4 inches.

KEROSINE OIL, OF THE BEST QUALITY.

PORCELAIN-LINED ICE PITCHERS.
Heavily plated on white metal and elegantly chased, entirely free from anything poisonous or injurious, and sharp strokes with pieces of Ice will make no impression upon them. No household in India is complete without one.

AMERICAN ASH OARS, from 12 to 16 FEET LONG.
The above articles WHOLESALE or RETAIL.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

ALUMINIUM WATCHES.
£1 1s.; £1 10s.; £1 15s.; extra jewelled £2 2s.

KEYLESS WATCHES, £1 10s., £2 2s., £3 3s.; £4 4s. Gold Plaque, plated with Gold, £5 5s., £8-8
Same as supplied by us to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and the late Earl Mayo, Viceroy of India.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of these Marvellous Machine-made Time-keepers specially adapted for use in India, forwarded post free per next Mail.

MILLIKIN & LAWLEY,
168, STRAND, (ADJOINING STRAND THEATRE), LONDON.
"Rupee Notes can be remitted in payment, reckoning at two Shillings per Rupee."

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by JAMES FAIRBNEY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON: Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co.—MADRAS: Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.